THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 30th January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Birley, Mr. Frank.
Devadason, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
Indraiah, Mr. C.
Jagannatha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Kondappa, Mr. A.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidu Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Nachiappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Pooker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmania Bhatt, Mr. U. C.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Subrahmaniam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thomas, Mr. D.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu.

I.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

The undermentioned new Member made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat :—

Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Opening of a secondary school for Muslim girls in Georgetown.

*232 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there has been a request to Government from various quarters for opening a secondary school for Muslim girls in Georgetown; and

(*b*) whether the Government have made provision for the opening of this school in the budget for 1931–32?

A.—(*a*) The request was made to Government.
(*b*) No.

Mr ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Minister for Education and Excise why the Government are not prepared to open the school in question ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is due to financial stringency."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Government have considered the question of how much it would cost to open the school ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Oh, yes, they know how much the establishment of a school would cost, but they have not calculated the cost for this particular school."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister can tell us how much approximately it would cost ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot say now. I want notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Minister is aware that there has been an insistent demand for a school for the last four or five years ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot say whether there was an insistent demand or not, but I know that there has been a demand."

30th January 1931].

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Minister proposes to meet the demand in the near future ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" As soon as finances permit ; that is all I can say now."

Education facilities for Muslim community in Coimbatore.

* 233 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of elementary and secondary schools meant for the Muslim community in the municipality of Coimbatore ;

(*b*) the number of such schools for Muslim girls in the same municipality ;

(*c*) how many of them are maintained by the municipality, the Government and private bodies ;

(*d*) the strength in each of the said schools ;

(*e*) what progress has been made by the Muslim community in the matter of education in the Coimbatore municipality during the last decade ; and

(*f*) what special facilities Government propose to afford to the Muslim community in the said municipality for the progress of education in their midst ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*)—

	Number of schools for Boys.	Number of schools for Girls.
Elementary schools	3	1
Secondary schools	Nil.	Nil.

(*c*)—

	Elementary schools for Boys.	Elementary schools for Girls.
Government management	Nil	Nil
Municipal management	Nil	1
Private management	3	Nil

(*d*)—

	Strength.
Municipal elementary school for girls	118
Schools under private management—	
(1) Showkathal Islam school for boys ...	46
(2) Mambal Kairath " ...	43
(3) Nagan street " ...	30

(*e*) The following statement shows the number and strength of the schools for Muslims in the municipality in 1920 and 1930. No other statistics are available :—

	Number of schools for Boys.	Number of schools for Girls.	Strength of schools for Boys.	Strength of schools for Girls.
1920 ...	...	1	...	79
1930 ..	3	1	119[a]	118

(*f*) No special facilities are in contemplation at present.

[a] There are also 168 Muhammadan boys studying in elementary schools not specially intended for them.

[30th January 1931

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take to give facilities for education to the Muslim community in Coimbatore ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" There are no fresh proposals before the Government at present."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will call for a report on the present progress of education and then take necessary steps to promote education ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I do not think that Muhammadan education has been aided to any less extent in Coimbatore than in other places. I do not think it is necessary to call for a report ; however, I shall look into the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Minister is satisfied that the Muslim community in Coimbatore has made the same amount of progress as the other communities in the matter of education ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I have no information in the matter."

Expenditure on Muslim education in Coimbatore municipality.

* 234 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what is the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government for the education of Muslim boys and Muslim girls in the municipality of Coimbatore ?

A.—The Government do not maintain any school for Muslim boys or girls in Coimbatore. The expenditure incurred by Government for the education of Muslim boys and girls in the municipality is as shown below :—

	Boys. RS.	Girls. RS.
Subsidy to the Municipal Council, Coimbatore	...	1,997
Teaching grants in 1929-30 ...	456	...
Scholarships in 1929-30	180	...

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know from the hon. Minister why the scholarships in 1929-30 are so few in respect of the Muslim students ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot say without notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether he will see his way to increase the number of scholarships to Muslim boys and girls in the municipality ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot promise anything now."

30th January 1931]

Selection of site for Salem College.

*235 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has visited Salem to settle the dispute of Salem College site;

(b) whether deputations waited upon him about this;

(c) whether he visited the proposed sites; and

(d) what is the result of his visit?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Yes.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether he knows for how long the question of acquisition of a site for the building of the college has been pending?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It has not been pending very long before the present Government, at any rate; but I may say for the information of the hon. Member that orders are under issue now."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"Does the hon. Minister know the financial position of the Salem municipality?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The financial position of the municipality is not particularly prosperous, as far as I know."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"Does the hon. Minister know that they have borrowed money from the Government and have been paying interest?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, they have."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister wired to the Collector to stop further proceedings in respect of the college building?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"May I know how long the Government will take to issue orders on the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Orders are now under issue and they may go to those concerned in a few days."

Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the effect of the order, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If my hon. Friend's question is confined only to the acquisition of the site for the college, the order is that the acquisition may be proceeded with."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is the site selected, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"My previous answer means that the site has been selected and approved and that acquisition is going on."

[30th January 1931

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know what is stated in the order ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" The order is to this effect: There were two sites in question. Both my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister and myself agreed that the high school building requires extension and might be put up on the old hostel site and the college built in the newly acquired site."

Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder :—" May I know whether it is a fact that the Government issued a ban prohibiting the Salem Municipal Council from proceeding with the acquisition ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" No."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know whether it is the Maravaneri site that has been selected or any other site ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" Yes, it is the Maravaneri site that is being acquired and the acquisition has been almost completed."

Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder :—" May I know the extent of the old site ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" Eleven acres."

Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder :—" May I know whether this is enough for high school purposes ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" We think it would be enough."

Enquiry into the deaths in London Mission Boarding House, Erode.

* 236 Q.— Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware of the numerous sudden deaths in the London Mission Boarding House, Erode, on the 3rd or 4th of December 1930 ;

(b) what were the reasons for the deaths ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent similar accidents ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The deaths are reported to be due to cholera. It has not been possible for the Health Department to trace the actual source of infection. That department has, however, made suggestions to the Mission authorities for the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the institution and its surroundings.

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" May I know from the hon. Minister how many deaths occurred in the institution on the 3rd and 4th December 1930 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" I cannot give the exact number off-hand, but there were a number of deaths."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Did the Government make any attempt to ascertain the cause of the deaths ? "

30th January 1931]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" On the very day I came to know of it, I called for a report about the cause of the deaths."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether there was cholera at that time in any other part of the town ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any bacteriological examination was made ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Did the result of the bacteriological investigation show that the deaths were due to cholera ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know how many deaths had taken place in that area during the one month previous to the occurrence ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the cholera that broke out at Erode was in an epidemic form or not ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The report does not say much about that, but I believe it was in an epidemic form."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether it was not a fact that the Collector of the district told the authorities that the deaths were due to cholera ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I have no such information."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I know whether there was any conflict in the report from the Collector or the Health Officer of the district and the report of the Chemical Examiner of the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" No conflict so far as I know."

Girls' schools in Chidambaram.

* 237 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many girls' schools there are in Chidambaram town ; how many higher elementary schools and secondary schools for girls are there ; how many of them are maintained by the Government, by municipal council and under private management ;

(*b*) how many classes there are in the Government girls' school ; whether all teachers of the school are trained ; whether there are any male teachers ; how old are they and what are their qualifications ;

(*c*) whether any complaint was received by the Inspectress of Schools about ill-treatment given by the Headmaster to the women employed in the Government girls' school to conduct the school girls from their homes ; and

[30th January 1931

(*d*) whether the Government are prepared to take steps not to give room to such complaint by employing proper teachers when female teachers are now available?

A.—(*a*) There are eight elementary schools of which one is of the higher elementary grade; seven are maintained by the Municipal Council and one by the C.S. Mission. There is no secondary school.

(*b*) The Government are not maintaining any girls' school at Chidambaram at present. The hon. Member presumably refers to the late Government girls' school transferred to the management of the Municipal Council, Chidambaram, in 1923. There are eight standards in the school and all the teachers are trained except the music mistress. There is only one male teacher who is the headmaster; his age is 56 and he has passed the 7th standard and is the holder of a Trained Teachers' Certificate of the special upper primary grade.

(*c*) It is reported that no such complaint has been received.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Revision of the pay of Assistant Professors.

*238 *Q.*—Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any action has been taken to improve the conditions of Assistant Professors in the Educational Department since Sir M. Krishnan Nayar moved a resolution in the matter in March 1927;

(*b*) whether at present, as many as 80 per cent of the cadre are drawing a salary of Rs. 170 and less in the scale of Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250, including several who have put in 10 to 15 years' service; and

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to improve their pay?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 91.

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

Fisheries

Recruitment of petty yard officers.

*239 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the rules governing recruitment to the Subordinate Fisheries Service contemplate direct recruitment in the case of petty yard officers;

(*b*) whether the applicants should have worked in a fish-curing yard, before appointment;

(*c*) whether peons working in the fish-curing yards are eligible for appointment on promotion as petty yard officers;

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether there is a sufficient number of peons competent to fill the posts of petty yard officers;

(*e*) whether the Government have made any provision for training in the fish-curing yards for candidates applying for the posts of petty yard officers; and

30th January 1931]

(*f*) whether the Government are intending to convert the Tanur Research Station as a training institute for petty yard officers and other members of the Fisheries Subordinate Service?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes, if they satisfy the qualifications prescribed.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) There is no such intention at present, though occasionally some subordinate officers are given training in the station.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know from the hon. Minister, with reference to clause (*e*) of the question, whether the Government have at any time considered the question of making provision for the training in the fish-curing yards of candidates applying for the posts of petty yard officers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say off-hand; but if the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall enquire into the question."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Preparation of voters' lists for elections to local bodies.

* 240 *Q.*—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken towards the preparation of voters' lists and the allocation of seats reserved for minority communities and women under the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act as recently amended?

A.—Draft rules prescribing the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards as the authority to prepare the electoral rolls of municipal councils and local boards have been issued and they will be confirmed in due course. Municipal councils, panchayats which were lately union boards, and karnams have been asked to prepare preliminary rolls urgently and to submit them to the Inspector for final elaboration and scrutiny. It is proposed to give the Inspector the staff necessary to enable him to do the work expeditiously, the cost being recovered from the local bodies concerned. Proposals have been called for from municipal councils and district and taluk boards and panchayats which were lately union boards, regarding the reservation of seats for particular communities and for women.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister what is the time that is allotted for the preparation and completion of the electoral rolls?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I cannot say what time they will take."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know for how long the staff has been sanctioned by Government?"

[30th January 1931

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" For a period of six months and the elections have to be completed before August."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" Has the special staff that has been sanctioned begun work, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU .—" Not yet, Sir. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I take it that the elections will be held only after six months, i.e., the period for which the special staff has been appointed ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" That is the present intention."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In the answer it is stated that the final elaboration and scrutiny will be done by the Inspector. May I know what the Government mean by 'scrutiny'? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Scrunity of the rolls to see whether there is any objection either on the ground that certain names have not been included or that certain names have been wrongly included and so on."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know when the staff sanctioned is likely to function ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" It was only day before yesterday that the Council voted the demand for the appointment of the staff and so it will take some time for the staff to begin work. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If the staff completes the work in the course of two or three months, will the hon. Minister order the elections to be held soon after ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" It is not likely that the work will be completed so early as two months. Anyhow if the electoral rolls are completed soon, steps will be taken to constitute the new boards as early as possible."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any distinction will be made between the municipalities and the other boards, as municipalities are comprised in compact areas and therefore the rolls may be pushed on and the elections ordered immediately ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I don't think any good will result from that, but we have asked the municipal councils and union boards to send up their lists immediately."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" It is notorious that in the preparation of voters' lists the names of many voters are left out. May I know what special steps the Government propose to take to see that the voters' lists are properly prepared ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I thank the hon. Member for the information he has given. But, if there are persons whose interests are affected, I am sure they will make representations to that effect, which will be favourably considered. "

Participation of local bodies in political activities.

*241 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Chamber of Local Boards and any local board or municipality sent up to Government copies of resolutions passed protesting against G.O. No. 2414, L. & M., dated 17th June 1930, regarding the participation of local bodies in political activities; and

(b) whether he proposes to rescind the Government Order above referred to?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I know what the difficulties are in the way of rescinding the order?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" It has to be considered by the whole Government and not by one department."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I know whether a statement was not included in the election manifesto of the Justice party to the effect that the party would rescind this Government Order?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" They have expressed disapproval of a particular order."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I know whether this was not the Government Order that was promised to be rescinded?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" As I said, the Government are considering the question."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" For how long has this question been under consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" Surely, as the hon. Member knows, only for the last few months."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know whether in any particular case this Government Order was given effect to or is proposed to be given effect to?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" It has not been given effect to, nor is it proposed to be given effect to."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" May I know whether the hon. the Chief Minister was not a party to the resolution passed by the Chittoor District Board?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" It is so, Sir."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know whether there are any cases before the Government in which the question has arisen as to whether this Government Order should be given effect to or not?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar :—" How long will the Government take for the consideration of this Government Order?"

[30th January 1931

Feeding of Adi-Dravida girls attending schools in Chidambaram Municipality.

*242 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Chidambaram Municipal Council, by resolution No. 539, dated 2nd March 1930, is willing to make a grant of Rs. 1,000 from its general funds provided the Government sanction the said grant under sections 48 and 50 of Madras Act V of 1920 for feeding indigent Adi-Dravida girls attending school;

(b) whether the Director of Public Instruction, when the same was referred to him, refused to recommend it in his R.O.C. No. 714-B/30, dated 8th July 1930, on the plea that the Labour Department may be asked to give aid to such hostels under private management while the surplus funds, if any, of the Municipal Council may be utilized for girls' education;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Labour Commissioner refuses to make grants for feeding of such girls living within the municipal limits or three miles around it; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to issue necessary instructions with regard to the conflicting views of the two different departmental heads and to define its policy towards local bodies making such grants?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(c) No.
(d) There is no conflict of views. Government have no objection to local bodies making grants of the kind in question provided this is not at the expense of their legitimate activities. The Labour Department does not confine its grants to pupils living outside municipal limits, but preference is given to them.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"The answer given to clause (d) of the question is 'Government have no objection to local bodies making grants of the kind in question provided this is not at the expense of their legitimate activities'. May I know if the Government holds that feeding indigent Adi-Dravida girls is not a legitimate activity of the Municipal Council?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Municipal councils have to make adequate facilities for the education of girls and when they cannot do that, there is no justification for utilizing their insufficient funds to aid other institutions."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer
11-15 a.m. to clause (c), may I know whether the Labour Commissioner does not refuse to make grants for feeding the girls residing within the municipal area?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"He does not refuse, but he gives preference to girls residing outside the municipal limits."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Labour Department or Labour Commissioner declines to do anything within the municipal area of any town?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The Government have no information."

30th January 1931]

Grants for the Nandanar school at Chidambaram for feeding Adi-Dravida girls.

*243 Q.—Mr. C. Basu Dev: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Rs. 1,000 was granted by the Municipal Council of Chidambaram for the feeding of Adi-Dravida girls of Nandanar school at Chidambaram;

(b) whether the sanction applied for by the Council was refused by Government; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for such refusal?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 242.

Medical

Action taken on the resolutions passed by Registered Medical practitioners at Calicut.

*244 Q.—Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received copies of the resolutions passed by a meeting of the Registered Medical practitioners held at Calicut on the subject of an All-India Medical Council; and

(b) what action Government intend taking in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any action on the resolutions.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Sir, the answer is 'The Government do not propose to take any action on the resolutions'. May I know the reasons for their arriving at such a conclusion?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Because it is a matter for the Central Government and the All-India Medical Council."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know whether the Local Government are going to make any recommendation to the Central Government on the subject?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"It is proposed to have a draft Bill published and criticisms on that draft Bill will be invited and then Government will consider what recommendations they are to make to the Central Government."

Public Health

Protected water-supply scheme for Dharapuram.

*245 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the municipality have sanctioned any scheme for a protected water-supply to the people of Dharapuram; if so, at what stage the scheme is; and what is the cause of delay; and

(b) whether a copy of the scheme with the estimate will be placed on the table?

[30th January 1931

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No. The investigation of a scheme of water-supply was once considered but was dropped in the year 1928 at the Municipal Council's request.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the need for a protected water-supply for Dharapuram ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" The Government are aware of the need, but they cannot help those people who are not willing to co-perate with them in the matter."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" Have the Government ascertained the reasons for the failure of the people to co-operate with them ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" We asked the Municipal Council to bear one-half of the cost of the scheme and it refused and so we cannot help those who will not co-operate with the Government."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know whether it is the policy of the Government not to carry out such schemes even though they are required in the interests of the rate-payers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" If the rate-payers, through their representatives, are not willing to bear a share of the cost, the Government cannot help it."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government cannot bear the full cost in the interests of the rate-payers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" It is not possible to bear the whole cost in the present financial stringency."

Introduction of the Public Health Bill.

*246 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the introduction of a consolidated Public Health Bill is contemplated by Government; and

(*b*) if so, when the Bill will be introduced ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Such a bill is under consideration but its introduction is not likely in the immediate future.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—" May I know how long this bill has been under the consideration of the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" Firstly, the bill is very voluminous and it will take some time to consider it. Secondly, some time must be given for the present Acts to work to see how they work and what their merits and demerits are."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know whether, in view of the bad health of the Presidency, the Government will not expedite the matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" I am afraid a mere bill will not improve the health of the province."

30th January 1931]

Anti-drink propaganda for next year.

*247 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the anti-drink propaganda work will be continued next year;

(b) whether any change in the policy or programme of this work is being contemplated; and

(c) what amount is proposed to be provided for it in the next budget?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether this matter was placed before the Finance Committee and, if so, what the Committee's decision is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"The Finance Committee decided to reduce the amount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to 2 lakhs and they recommended that the question should be more thoroughly considered so as to make the propaganda more effective."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether the Government are considering this matter after the Finance Committee has given a decision on it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Yes, there is a resolution tabled on this subject which will come up for discussion to-day."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"May I know whether the Government are prepared to abide by the verdict of this Council on the question of prohibition which is to be discussed to-day?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"The question is hypothetical."

Finance

Retrenchment in expenses on administration.

*248 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposals for retrenchment in the expenses of administration and if so, in what direction and to what extent?

A.—The Government have not at present under consideration any proposals for general retrenchment.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"May I know what is the expected deficit for the next year?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—"The hon. Member will have full information when the Budget is presented."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"In view of the fact that there is a deficit, in view of the fact that it is now many years since retrenchment was effected and in view of the fact that during the last so many years the posts that were abolished according to the recommendations of the last Retrenchment Committee have been restored, may I know whether the Government will be willing to appoint a Retrenchment Committee now?"

[30th January 1931

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" If the financial situation requires it, the Government will be willing to do it."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the present financial deficit of 60 lakhs under excise revenue alone does not require it ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" Not at present; if the financial stringency continues, we may have to take to that course."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" If there is to be a deficit in next year's budget, will the Government be prepared to reduce the cost of administration ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" In that case we may have to do so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there is any proposal now before the Government to reduce the salary of all officers drawing a sum of Rs. 1,000 and over by 12½ per cent ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" The Government are not aware of any such proposal."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Whether it is a fact that, during the time of Lord Willingdon, he cut down expenditure on administration by 2 ' per cent ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" It may be so, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the Government consider seriously the question of retrenchment ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" I have already answered that question."

Floods

Repairs to tanks damaged by floods in Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks.

*249 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Public Works Department tanks that have been breached or otherwise affected by the recent rain and cyclone in the Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks of the North Arcot district ;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Public Works Department to ascertain the extent of damage and to repair such damage ;

(c) whether it is a fact that while the Revenue Department has already commenced to repair the minor irrigation tanks in its charge, the Public Works Department has not yet moved in the matter ;

(d) if the answer to question (c) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such delay ; and

(e) whether Government will consider the desirability of instructing the Public Works Department to complete all repairs to affected tanks in time to receive the water-supply at least for the next monsoon ?

A.—(a) 115 in Cheyyar and 65 in Wandiwash.

(b) to (e) The local officers have already arranged to put in hand such urgent works as can be taken up with the existing establishment. The Government have also sanctioned a special staff of five supervisors for the repair of flood damages in the district.

30th January 1931]

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know how many breached tanks have been inspected by the Public Works Department authorities and repaired since the last floods?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Notice."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether adequate financial provision has been made for the repairing of breached tanks?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Adequate financial provision has been or will be made."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" Then, may I take it that the hon. Revenue Member will issue necessary instructions to the Public Works Department authorities that breaches should be closed as carly as possible?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Local officers are already engaged in doing that."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I have an assurance from the hon. the Revenue Member about the speeding up of the work of repairs?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" All the necessary instructions have already been issued."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—" Has the executive engineer of the district sent up any definite proposal with regard to the repairing of these tanks?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" In many cases proposals need not come up to Government. I am not aware of any such proposal having b en received."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—" Is the hon. Revenue Member aware of the fact that the whole proposal will involve an expenditure of four lakhs, and may I know whether that sum will be given by the Government?"

The hon Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Necessary funds have been or will be found subject to the sanction of the Legislative Council."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know whether any orders have been issued with regard to the collection of kist in these flood affected areas in the North Arcot district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" I do not think any special orders have been issued. But, as I remarked yesterday, the Collectors of districts have the power in certain circumstances to postpone kists within the fasli. It is not necessary that this matter should come up to Government."

Forest Panchayats

Grazing grounds for cattle in Bellary taluk.

* 250 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of (1) bulls and cows, (2) buffaloes, (3) sheep and goats according to the latest census figures available in each of the following villages :—Shrotriyam Dasapuram, Bannihatti and Gangalapuram, and

[30th January 1931

Government villages of Tornagallu, Oddu, Nagalapuram, Lingadahalli, Malapuram, Kodalu, Chikkantapuram and Yerrabanahalli of Hospet taluk and Kuditini and Anginadona of Bellary taluk;

(b) the extent of area available for grazing in each of the above villages as (1) unreserve and (2) panchayat forest respectively; and

(c) the extent of area in each of the above villages fit for grazing but closed to the village cattle, being included in the military farm area?

A.—(a) (b) & (c) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Irrigation

Report on certain schemes in the Godavari Central Delta.

* 251 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishweram Circle, on the scheme of extension of ayacut for wet cultivation in the Godavari Central Delta and other schemes in that Delta and the special establishment that is required to deal with them?

A.—It is reported that no special establishment is required for the purpose. The following are some of the chief schemes for extension of irrigation in the Central Delta. The Polavaram Island Project is practically completed and proposals in regard to the rest are under consideration of the Public Works Department Officers:—

(1) Polavaram Island Project
(2) Nimmakayala Kothapalli
(3) Pallamkurru (1) and (2) channels.
(4) Kandikuppa
(5) Surasaniyanam
(6) Chellapalli
} in Amalapuram taluk.

(7) Antarvedi
(8) Sankaraguptam
} in Razole taluk.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether, in view of the fact that water is available in the delta, Government propose to carry out any scheme of extension or contemplate any such extension?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the scheme refers to short crop extension or long crop extension?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Public Service

Rules relating to appeals by Government servants.

* 252 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the rules in regard to appeals to the Government of India and to the Madras Government by Government servants against orders passed by superior officers brought up to 1st October 1930?

30th January 1931]

A.—The rules[a] as amended up to 31st December 1930 are laid on the table.

Civil Justice

Suits from Chandragiri taluk.

*253 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how long Chandragiri taluk was within the civil jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court of Tirupati;

(*b*) the number of suits filed from the taluk in the Tirupati District Munsif's Court from 1910 to 1917 yearwar;

(*c*) the distance between Tirupati District Munsif's Court and Panapakam and the number of villages between the two stations; and

(*d*) how long Chandragiri taluk has been added to Chittoor District Munsif's Court and the number of suits filed yearwar from the taluk during that period?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Information has been called for from the High Court.

Suits from Gudiyattam taluk.

*254 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of years during which Gudiyattam taluk was under the civil jurisdiction of the Chittoor District Munsif's Court;

(*b*) the number of suits filed each year from the taluk during that period;

(*c*) the distance from Gudiyattam to Chittoor by road and the bus fare thereof;

(*d*) amongst what courts the jurisdiction of the Gudiyattam taluk is now distributed; and

(*e*) the number of suits filed from the Gudiyattam taluk in the Chittoor District Munsif's Court from 1910 to 1917 yearwar?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) Government have called for the information.

Suits from Kuppam Zamindari.

*255 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when Kuppam was added to the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court of Chittoor;

(*b*) the number of suits (original and small causes) filed since then from the Kuppam jurisdiction;

(*c*) how many of them were contested and how many were decided ex parte;

(*d*) how many appeals were preferred therefrom to the District Court, Chittoor, and the distance from Kuppam to Chittoor;

(*e*) the number of suits filed from Kuppam Zamindari in the Chittoor Sub-Court and appeals therefrom to the District Court;

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 652–694 infra.

[30th January 1931

(*f*) whether there are any parts of the Kuppam Zamindari still within the jurisdiction of the Tiruppattur District Munsif's Court as belonging to North Arcot district; and

(*g*) what is the reason for this anomaly?

A.—(*a*) to (*g*) Government have called for the information.

Disposal of suits in the District Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot.

*256 Q.—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the Council table the following:—

(*a*) the number of suits and appeals pending on 1st January 1931 on the file of the District Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot;

(*b*) the number of suits and appeals pending in the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot on 1st January 1931;

(*c*) the nature and character of the suits and appeals referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*);

(*d*) how many of them are money or land suits or appeals;

(*e*) how many of them are batch appeals and suits;

(*f*) the number of sessions cases disposed by the Sessions Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot during 1929 and 1930; and

(*g*) how many of them were transferred to the Assistant Sessions Judge's Court of Chittoor during 1929 and 1930?

A.—(*a*) to (*g*) Government have called for the information.

Criminal Justice

Convictions for wearing Gandhi caps.

*257 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons convicted in Guntur for wearing Gandhi caps;

(*b*) the number of persons that were serving their term of imprisonment on the date of the order of the High Court setting aside the order of the District Magistrate;

(*c*) the number that have since served completely their term of imprisonment;

(*d*) the number of persons convicted on this charge who have been released by Government as a result of the order of the High Court; and

(*e*) the number of persons convicted on this charge who have since appealed to the High Court.

A.—(*a*) Eight, of whom two were acquitted on appeal.
(*b*) One, the only person sentenced to imprisonment.
(*c*) One.
(*d*) None.
(*e*) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether Government have at any time tried to find out why the District Magistrate of Guntur passed that order with regard to the wearing of Gandhi caps?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"The District Magistrate, according to his view of law, passed that order."

30th January 1931]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how many days after the pronouncement of the judgment of the High Court were the prisoners released ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not in a position to say the exact period. It may have been one or two days. After the judgment of the High Court all prisoners imprisoned under that order were released."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know why Government have not cancelled that order of the District Magistrate ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The High Court itself has rescinded that order, and so there was no need for the Government to take action "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As regards the other prisoners, is it necessary that Government should take action only when they appeal ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There was only one prisoner in prison at the time of the pronouncement of the judgment of the High Court and he was released on receipt of that information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Am I to understand that so far as the Government are concerned, that ban has not been set at naught ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As I said, there is need for doing it."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" Is it true that because the police were likely to commit breach of peace, the wearing of Gandhi cap was banned in Guntur ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not feel inclined to answer questions put in that key."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the hon the Law Member said that there was no need to issue orders to release prisoners imprisoned under that order. Is it because that by the time the Government came to know of that decision of the High Court all the prisoners had been released ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is exactly what I was saying to my friend."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" May I know whom the wearing of Gandhi cap was likely to offend ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I don't know."

Fines imposed on political prisoners.

* 258 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the total amount of fines inflicted on and realized from the political prisoners up to date ?

A.—The Government have no information.

[30th January 1931

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Have Government any objection to call for the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : —" We have called for it."

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Has the information since been received ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No; Sir."

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" When do they expect to receive it ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I can't say."

Jails

Alleged remission granted to European and Anglo-Indian prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

*259 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Howie, the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary, granted remission to the European and Anglo-Indian convicts for periods ranging from 15 to 20 days although there was no recommendation from the Press Superintendent to the effect that those convicts had done extra work and deserved remission ;

(b) whether the Superintendent granted remission to a convict by name Breton ; if so, on what ground he did so ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that among these Europeans and Anglo-Indians who were granted remission there are some who were not actually working in the Press ;

(d) when the Press Superintendent had recommended remission to the Indian convicts, on what ground Mr. Howie did not sanction the same ; and

(e) whether the Indian convicts went on strike on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August for the above and similar other reasons ?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged tea party to European and Anglo-Indian convicts in the Madras Penitentiary.

*260 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what grounds Mr. Howie allowed the Toc'H Society to give the European and Anglo-Indian convicts in the Madras Penitentiary tea party in August or September 1930, and when the rules permit the use of confectionaries only from Spencer's, why he allowed hams, sandwiches and pork-pie to the convicts ; and

(b) on what grounds he refused to allow the Malayalee cooks to come into the jail and cook for the Malayalee convicts on Onam day as was being done for the last five years ?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

30th January 1931]

Alleged supply of dailies to European and Anglo-Indian prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

*261 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what authority the Superintendent, Madras Penitentiary, gave permission on the 12th October to the Toc H Society Father and Mr. Brooke Elliot to supply *Daily Mirror*, a daily paper, to the 'C' class European and Anglo-Indian convicts; and

(b) why he allowed all sorts of magazines and other papers to them all these months when similar privileges were refused to Indian 'C' class convicts?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

Alleged beating of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

*262 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary beats the convicts or gets them beaten;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shaik Imam and Chella Narasinga Rao convicted in connexion with civil disobedience movement and since released were beaten by the Superintendent for their inability to work the oil press; and

(c) what were the reasons of the Superintendent for resorting to such an action?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.
(c) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that the Superintendent struck one of the convicts in the presence of Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti, one of the Visitors to the jail?"

Mr. hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"A definite answer has been given to this question in the printed list, and that is that he did not."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is the hon. Law Member aware of the fact that Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has also reported this incident to the Inspector-General of Prisons?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not aware."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Then, will the hon. Law Member make an inquiry into that?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am afraid there is no need for it; because, the Inspector-General in his report definitely states that this incident has not taken place."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"My question is whether the hon. Law Member will inquire whether Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has complained of this incident to the Inspector-General of Prisons?"

[30th January 1931

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is no need for that. For, if he had complained, the Inspector-General would have taken action."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Could it be that Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has withdrawn that complaint subsequently?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I don't know."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know whether Mr. Shaik Imam and Mr. Chella Narasinga Rao were also examined in connection with the investigation of this allegation regarding them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir, it is after investigation that this answer is given, which is based on the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Did Messrs. Shaik Imam and Chella Narasinga Rao state categorically that they were not beaten?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I don't know."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know whether the report of the inquiry will be placed on the table of this House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—'Why, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Because it is not in the interests of the public, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Is it in the interests of the public to beat unarmed and non-violent political prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The beating has been denied, Sir."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB :—"Then, does the Inspector-General of Prisons believe that Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has told a lie?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not admit the correctness of the premises of my hon. Friend."

11-30 a.m. Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know, Sir, whether Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti also reported to the hon. the Law Member about this at the Club?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir."

Representation to the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding beating of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 263 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a political convict, Sankar by name, was beaten in the Madras Penitentiary by the Superintendent or under his orders;

(*b*) what was the occasion for such beating and what were the reasons that led to the occurrence;

(*c*) with what the beating was done and how many blows were dealt with and what was the condition of the convict's health;

30th January 1931]

(*d*) whether it is a fact that reports of the beating of convicts by warders were made to the Superintendent of the Jail and the Inspector-General of Prisons;

(*e*) if so, whether any action was taken by the authorities concerned on the said reports, and if not, why not;

(*f*) whether the Government propose to inquire into such cases of beating and take suitable action against its recurrence;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that when the Inspector-General of Prisons visited the Jail in September last, reports of cases of beating of convicts were reported to him by one A. Subbayya on behalf of the convicts;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Prisons replied that the convicts deserved no better treatment; and if not, what was the reply given by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the said A. Subbayya, and why?

A.—A report has been called for.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I enquire, Sir, why there are such inordinate delays in the receipt of reports upon such important matters?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"There is no delay at all. As a matter of fact, it is out of respect to my hon. Friend that I did not keep this question pending till I received final answer. I wanted to give the information which was in my power as early as possible."

Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari:—"When does the hon. the Law Member expect to get the reply?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I cannot say."

Alleged racial discrimination among convicts in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 264 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that racial discrimination is being shown between 'B' class Indian prisoners and 'C' class European and Anglo-Indian prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary in the matter of supply of cots;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that while the Superintendent refused to provide 'B' class Indian convicts with cots, he provided cots for 'C' class European and Anglo-Indian prisoners; and

(*c*) if so, what are the reasons for such differential treatment?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The information has been called for.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Has it been received since?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"No, Sir."

Alleged ill-health of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 265 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary are suffering from diseases relating to the anus;

(*b*) what are the reasons; why the prisoners suffered from such diseases and whether the same have been investigated; and

(*c*) what action has been taken by the Superintendent or the Jail Doctor to cure the convicts of such diseases?

A.—The Government have no information. They will call for it.

[30th January 1931

Alleged refusal of drinking water to political convicts in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 266 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary has made it a rule that political convicts who go on hunger strike as a protest against their ill-treatment should be refused drinking water; and

(*b*) if so, under what law and rule such action is taken?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"How is it, Sir, that the Government have no information with regard to clause (*a*)?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"The question is—

'whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary has made it a rule that political convicts who go on hunger strike as a protest against their ill-treatment should be refused drinking water.'

The answer is definite : 'No, he has not made any such rule'."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"May I enquire, Sir, whether it is a fact that in the presence of Rao Bahadur Ranganatham Chettiyar, the Superintendent said that he would stop giving drinking water to convicts who go on hunger strike?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I am not aware of any such incident."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to call for a report from Rao Bahadur Ranganatham Chettiyar, a non-official visitor to jails?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"No."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"If he is willing to give one, will he call for it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—"Sir, the gentleman can send his report if he wants."

Alleged ill-health of Mr. M. Purushothama Sarma.

* 267 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the continued illness extending over eight months of Mr. Mangipudi Purushothama Sarma of West Godavari in the Vellore Jail and the measures, if any, taken by the jail authorities to restore him to health or release him on medical grounds; and

(*b*) whether any representations were made to the Government urging care and attention to the jail authorities to the above gentleman's illness; and, if so, by whom and to what effect?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 317.

30th January 1931]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, in the answer to this question reference is made to question No. 317, appearing on pages 28 and 29 of to-day's list of questions and answers. As that is an unstarred question, it does not permit of any supplementary question being asked. In the circumstances, I wish to ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will be pleased to state the materials on which the Magistrate based his recommendation. It is stated that the Magistrate recommended the gentleman to be placed in 'A' class, but the Government placed him in 'B'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The trial Magistrate made a particular recommendation, and the District Magistrate made a different one to the Government. The Government have agreed with the District Magistrate."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to state what the material is on which the District Magistrate based his recommendations ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" He is the head of the district and has ample opportunities for getting information about the person's status and mode of living."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the District Magistrate has furnished materials on which he has based his reasons for differing from his subordinate ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOWDARI :—" May I know, Sir, whether he has done so in this case ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB :—" May I know, Sir, whether there were any extra-judicial information on which the District Magistrate based his conclusions ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no formal evidence to be taken by the District Magistrate. The Magistrate makes enquiries and the District Magistrate also makes enquiries and on the results of these enquiries recommendations are based."

Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Sir, the Government have always been making much of the discretion of the man on the spot. May I know, Sir, why the discretion of the officer on the spot was not acted upon ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The officer on the spot is the District Magistrate and the Government have accepted his recommendations."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether it was Subdivisional Officer or the District Magistrate that was the officer on the spot ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The officer on the spot is the District Magistrate."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Is not the Subdivisional Officer of the division from which the prisoner comes, the officer on the spot, Sir ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir, not for this purpose."

[30th January 1931

Government Press

Alleged suspension of one Selvanadan for not working overtime.

* 268 Q.—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that one Selvanadan, a volunteer of the Machine department, Government Press, was directed to work overtime, when he is not eligible for any overtime allowance ; if so, why ; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that, being unwell on the evening of 22nd August 1930 and informing the maistri of the fact, he did not attend overtime on the morning of 23rd August 1930 at 7 a.m. and that he was, therefore, suspended for one week from 25th August 1930 ; if so, why and by whom ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. Basu Dev :—" Will the hon. the Home Member call for the information, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" The suggestion will be considered."

Stoppage of increments to employees in the Government Press.

* 269 Q.—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to furnish a statement for the years 1929 and 1930 showing the names, designations, service and pay of the employees in the Government Press, Madras, whose increments were withheld, the dates on which the increments were due but withheld, the dates on which the employees were informed of the same and the reasons for withholding the increments ?

A.—The Government do not consider that the labour involved in furnishing the statements called for would be justified.

Action taken on the resolutions from the Government Press employees.

* 270 Q.—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he received a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Government Press employees held on 1st November 1930 ; and

(*b*) if the answer be in the affirmative, what action the Government propose to take on resolutions (3), (4) and (6).

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government do not take action on copies of resolutions submitted by associations and other similar bodies ; any such body wishing action to be taken on its representations should submit them in the form of a memorial stating the grounds and circumstances of each case.

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that the Labour Union has been constituted for the purpose of ventilating the grievances of the staff ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " I think so."

30th January 1931]

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is he prepared to consider the representations of the Labour Union ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The suggestion will be considered."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the petitioners have been directed that representations should be submitted by means of memorials ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The answer is clear."

Rate of payments to piece-binders in the Government Press.

* 271. Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the rates at which the piece-binders of the Government Press are paid ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there are six classes of rates for numbering alone ; if so, why ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that no check is being exercised over the foreman of the Binding department as regards distribution of work to the salaried binders, recommendations for promotions and increments, and charges payable to piece-binders ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the said foreman collected money from the binders of his department at the rate of Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 per head ;

(*e*) whether the said foreman Sivagnana Mudaliyar is on extension of service ; and

(*f*) if the answer to (*e*) be in the affirmative, the reasons for such an extension ?

A.—(*a*)

Numbering work.

Class.	Per 1,000 pages. RS.	A.	P.
A. Single by hand lever machine	0	1	2
B. Duplicate	0	1	5
C. Triplicate	0	1	8
D. Single folio for books when backed for pages	0	1	5
E. Single or double on treadle machine ...	0	0	8
F. Treadle or quadruple	0	0	9

Envelope making.

Class.	Per 100. RS.	A.	P.
A. 16″ × $11\frac{3}{4}$″ and $14\frac{7}{8}$″ × $9\frac{7}{8}$″	0	1	0
B. $16\frac{1}{4}$″ × 6″, $14\frac{1}{8}$″ × $5\frac{3}{4}$″, $14\frac{3}{8}$″ × $5\frac{1}{4}$″ and 10″ × $4\frac{1}{2}$″	0	0	8
C. $9\frac{3}{8}$″ × $4\frac{1}{8}$″, 7″ × $3\frac{1}{8}$″, $9\frac{7}{8}$″ × 5″, $8\frac{5}{8}$″ × $3\frac{5}{8}$″ and 6″ × $3\frac{3}{4}$″	0	0	7

[30th January 1931

Quinine envelopes finishing and making.

	RS.	A.	P.	
Quinine envelopes finishing ...	0	2	3	per 1,000 covers.
Do. making ...	0	0	6	per 100 covers.

(*b*) Yes, because there are different kinds of work of varying degrees of difficulty or carried out by the use of machines of varying speeds of operation.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Foremen are classed as ministerial servants. A ministerial servant may be retained in service if he continues efficient up to 60 years. Under the general delegation of powers, the Superintendent, Government Press, is empowered to retire or retain a ministerial servant in service up to the age of 6 years provided that extensions are not granted for more than one year at a time.

Alleged refusal of casual leave to one Venugopal, machine-minder of the Government Press.

* 272 Q.—Mr V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that one M. E. Venugopal, machine-minder of the Government Press, Mint Buildings, was refused a day's casual leave on 6th June 1930 asked for on the ground of diarrhœa and belly-ache; if so, why;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the said Venugopal had to submit a duplicate leave memorandum on 12th June 1930 and then a triplicate on 17th June 1930 as the original and the duplicate were not forthcoming;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the said Venugopal was told on 21st June 1930 by the Overseer of the department that his leave was not sanctioned;

(*d*) whether the Superintendent enquired into the missing of his leave memos. and with what result; and

(*e*) why the orders passed on his leave memos. were not communicated to him then and there, and his initials obtained thereon?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have no information.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" These relate to details of routine administration and I do not think Government will call for the information."

Motor Vehicles Act.

Income from fees for inspection and registration of motor vehicles.

* 273 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the amount realized by the Government by way of fees for inspection of motor vehicles, in each of the last five years in the City of Madras;

30th January 1931]

(b) what is the amount realized by Government by way of fees for registration of motor vehicles in the City of Madras for the same period;

(c) what proportion of these amounts is spent for the advantages of the passengers and the motor owners; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce the rate of registration and inspection fees for motor vehicles?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for the information.
(d) No.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the Government do not propose to reduce the registration and inspection fees for motor vehicles?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "Government do not think it necessary."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Then, Sir, how do they come to any conclusion before the matter has been investigated and the report has been supplied to them?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "We have considered the question before."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Then, Sir, may I ask why they have called for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "Sir, we have called for the information and, if there is any necessity, I am prepared to consider it again."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Thank you."

Issue of licences to buses and taxis.

* 274 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the period within which the Traffic department, Madras City Police, is expected to finish the examination of a bus or a taxi and issue a licence to the same; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that taxis and buses are sometimes detained for days and sometimes for weeks before licences are issued?

A.—(a) No period has been prescribed.
(b) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The Government in answer to clause (a) say that no period has been prescribed. Are the Government aware, Sir, that very often it takes three or four days before the registration actually takes place?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "I shall make enquiries into the matter."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Is it true, Sir, that those who tip the Police Sergeant or his underlings get their licences early while those who do not care to do so are delayed for weeks?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "I do not believe it, Sir."

[30th January 1931

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" Will the hon. Member make enquiries with regard to it? What I want to know is whether the hon. Member will enquire into the matter? "

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" Is the hon. Member aware that there is much corruption in the Police with regard to registration of motor? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—
" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—Will the hon. Member consider the advisability of getting a register opened wherein the date of receipt of applications and date of the issue of the licences will be entered? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—
" Perhaps it might be given effect to. The suggestion will be considered."

Suspension of buses and taxis.

* 275 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the object that the Police have in view in suspending a bus or a taxi from plying for a fault of the driver who possesses a licence from the Police for driving ; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that some of the stopping-places of buses in the City are inconvenient to the public, and no notice has been taken of the representations made thereon by the public to the Police?

A.—(a) The driver is as much responsible for the due observance of the rules as the owner and, under the rules, the permit may be cancelled by the Commissioner of Police in the City for any breach of the rules and conditions either by the driver or by the owner.

(b) The Government have no information.

Examination of buses and taxis.

* 276 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that according to rules, buses and taxis in the city are examined, and that after they are approved, licences are issued for a period of six months ;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the City Traffic department calling upon the owners of such buses and taxis, even before a month lapses after the licence is issued, to carry out additional repairs and renewal of hoods, paint and other parts ; and

(c) whether the officer who tests and examines the engine and other parts of a bus or a taxi plying for hire in the city, before it is licensed, is a qualified motor engineer or only a lay Police Officer?

A.—(a) Under condition 4 of the G permit issued under the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules and under rule 16 of the Madras Motor Cab Rules the owner of every bus and taxi in the City should

30th January 1931]

get it examined once in six months by the Commissioner of Police or by a person approved by him and obtain a certificate as to its fitness for use on the road.

(b) The reasons for inspection whenever and as often as may be necessary are to verify the general fitness of the motor vehicles for use on the public roads and to ensure safety. These inspections are carried out in accordance with condition 5 of the G permit and rule 2 of the Madras Motor Cab Rules.

(c) The vehicle is examined by the Commissioner of Police or some person approved by him.

Police

Qualifications and duties of the Police Surgeon and his Assistant.

*277 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the qualifications and duties of the Police Surgeon in the City of Madras and what are his hours of office work; and

(b) what are the qualifications and duties of the Assistant to the Police Surgeon and what are his hours of office work?

A.—(a) & (b) The Police Surgeon and his Assistant should possess the qualifications prescribed for Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service (General Branch) and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Subordinate Service (General Branch) respectively. The Government have no information as to their hours of work but their duties are enumerated in the annexure.[a]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the hon. Member consider the desirability of allowing private practitioners also to issue certificates to drivers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have told before in connexion with some other question, I am prepared to consider it."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the necessity of keeping up a separate Police medical establishment when there are so many hospitals in the city and in the mufassal?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, this raises a very big question. It has already been considered and the retention of such an institution has been recognized."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is not the Government following a policy of expanding the medical establishments? Where is the necessity of keeping a separate one for the Police during the present financial stringency?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think that the financial stringency has anything to do with this."

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 695-696 infra.

[30th January 1931

Alleged assault on a picnic party at Peddapuram.

*278 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegations made against the Police of Peddapuram of alleged assault of and lathi charge against a peaceful picnic party;

(b) whether the Government have called for a report on the subject; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) A summary of the reports of the officers concerned is given in reply to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 230.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he has perused the pamphlet that was put into his hands in connexion with the Peddapuram incident and called for any report on the facts mentioned in it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I said I would call for a report with reference to the facts contained therein."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know the reason why the Inspector of Police, Pithapur, was there instead of the Inspector of Police, Peddapuram?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall enquire."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, Sir, why the District Superintendent of Police who was at that time seven miles away was not present at that place?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not necessary for him to do so."

Alleged attack on a picnic party at Peddapuram by the police.

*279 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the official account or report, if any, received by them or by the Inspector-General of Police as to what occurred on the 21st December 1930 in connexion with the alleged picnic party held at or near Peddapuram and the lathi charge on and dispersal of the party by the police, or make a statement on the subject; and

(b) what action the Government have taken so far in the matter, and what action, if any, they are proposing to take?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 278.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any action.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, if any independent enquiry will be held into this incident?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No independent enquiry is needed."

30th January 1931]

Investigation into cases of house-breaking in Madras City.

*280 Q.—Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of house-breaking and theft of properties of the value of Rs. 500 and above have occurred in the City of Madras during the last two years;

(b) how many of these ended in conviction and in how many property was recovered and of what amount;

(c) whether any warning has been recently given by the Police to the public in regard to these frequent thefts and house-breakings; and

(d) whether a similar warning has been given to the Police and what special steps the Police are taking to protect the public against thefts?

A.—(a) Eleven cases in 1929 and twenty-one in 1930.

(b) Three of the 1929 and four of the 1930 cases ended in conviction. Five of the 1930 cases are still under investigation. So far property worth Rs. 2,162 and Rs. 3,300 involved in four 1929 cases and four 1930 cases respectively has been recovered. More may yet be recovered, e.g., property involved in one of the 1929 cases has just been recovered.

(c) Yes; this was given with the special object of encouraging the public to telephone promptly about the presence of suspicious persons.

(d) The Police do not require such warning. When the incidence of crime makes special steps necessary, extra men are put on duty to watch the areas affected, to arrest suspicious persons found lurking at night, to visit the haunts of criminals and to trace suspicious characters and lost property. Investigation work is co-ordinated so that all connected criminal activities are, as far as possible, dealt with by the same investigating officer or officers.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state the value of the property registered as stolen?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state the number of burglary cases reported in the Central Crimes Branch from the 1st December to date?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Is the hon. the Home Member aware that the number of cases of burglary reported to the Central Crimes Station amounts to nearly a hundred and none of them has as yet been detected?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask the hon. Member as to the special reason for the cases of undetected burglary in the City?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"As I said before, I shall draw the attention of the authorities."

[30th January 1931

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Is the hon. the Home Member aware that on account of these frequent burglaries, a great panic prevails in the City of Madras, particularly amongst the Europeans, whose womenfolk are said to be spending sleepless nights?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Is the hon. Member aware that certain articles stolen from Mr. Sydney Smith were mysteriously restored to him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I do not know."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Is the hon. the Home Member aware that the detection is becoming more difficult because of the failure of the new scheme that has been launched?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I do not think it is so."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Is the hon. the Home Member aware of the widespread feeling among the public in the City that on account of the division of labour that has been effected in the City Police Force in the year 1928, the efficiency of the Police force has gone down considerably, and that therefore the system should be scrapped?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that complaints have been made to the effect that the increase and non-detection of cases of burglary is due to some Police people themselves being privy to the burglaries?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I refuse to answer that question."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he is prepared to appoint a committee to enquire into and report whether this division of labour has been conducive to effective and efficient detection of crimes?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Alleged beating of Mr. Bashyam and others in Godown Street.

* 280-A Q.—Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state in detail the events that led to the beating of Mr. K. Bashyam, an Advocate, and Mr. V. A. Sundaram and other picketers in the Godown Street, in the Madras City, on 28th January 1931?

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Sir, in reply to this short-notice question, may I have your permission to make the following statement.

30th January 1931]

'A.—At about 3-30 p.m. on 28th January 1931 a batch of eight volunteers under the leadership of Messrs. K. Bashyam and V. A. Sundaram of Bombay carrying national flags entered Godown Street from the south and moved along it distributing Tamil pamphlets summarizing Mr. Gandhi's statement on release, including a direction that boycott of foreign cloth should be carried on as usual. An appeal was made to the public to obey these orders and the crowd following shouted 'Gandhi-ki-jai'. This batch of volunteers finally came to a halt in front of some shops in the middle of Godown Street and started picketing. The crowd swelled until the narrow road was completely blocked and traffic became impossible. Confusion and excitement prevailed, and the mob began to get out of control. The Assistant Commissioner, Northern Range, on hearing a report of the situation proceeded to the spot with a party of police, some on foot and some in a bus. Business in the street was at a standstill, and vehicular traffic was congested to such an extent that no way could be made through a surging and exciting crowd. Stones began to be thrown at the police. The patrol bus could not be taken further up to clear the road of the mob. It was only then when actual rioting seemed imminent the Assistant Commissioner, Northern Range, was reluctantly constrained to declare the assembly to be unlawful and ordered them to disperse. The picketers refused to do so and Mr. K. Bashyam stiffened their resistance by crying out "We are members of an unlawful assembly". The crowd had therefore to be forcibly dispersed and in the course of doing so Mr. K. Bashyam (and perhaps one or two others) appear to have received slight injuries. Mr. K. Bashyam was however shown every consideration by the police so far as his contumacious attitude permitted and when, after the other picketers had dispersed, it was found that his own car was not available to take him home, he was offered and accepted a seat in the police bus.'

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Home Member who prepared the statement for him?" 11-45 a.m.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"The statement was prepared by my office under my directions."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"Was it prepared when the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police were present?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"No, Sir."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"May I know whether the hon. Member got this information from anybody else than the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"I got it from the Commissioner of Police."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the statement made in the newspapers that Mr. Bashyam was left stranded in Chetput is true?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"I am not aware of it."

[30th January 1931

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether, before furnishing the statement, the Government have taken care to verify the information given by the Police ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Government need not verify it when a responsible officer furnishes the information."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Has the hon. the Home Member read the statement of Mr. Bashyam published in the *Hindu* of yesterday ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Has he been able to refer that matter to the Commissioner of Police ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN SAHIB :—"May I know if the statement read out is the statement of the Police or the statement of the hon. the Home Member ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is a statement based on the report of the Commissioner of Police."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"It was said in the statement that business was at a standstill in the Godown Street. May I know whether responsible business people of the locality made any complaint, written or oral ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not necessary that they should make any complaint."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, why these picketers were not arrested ? They were only eight in number. The heavens won't fall !"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is left to the discretion of the police."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"May I know whether anybody dealing in foreign cloth in the Godown Street complained to the police against the picketers ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Is it not a fact that Mr. Bashyam was beaten while he was seated in the veranda of a shop in the Godown Street ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have nothing to add to what I said."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"Will the Government be pleased to transfer Inspector Currie to the Agency ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—"Is it true that the hon. the Home Member had a conference with the police officials yesterday ?"

30th January 1931]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, if there was any attempt made by Mr. Bashyam and Mr. Sundaram to avoid arrest ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They were not arrested at all."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB :—" Why were they not arrested ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is left to the police."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" Is it not a fact that inconvenience was caused to the business people in that street owing to the action of the police ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member, in view of the questions and answers, to issue instructions to the police to arrest the picketers at once and prevent all this trouble hereafter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" These are all matters that ought to be left to the discretion of the police."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Has it struck the hon. the Home Member that this kind of action of the police is likely to nullify the good results of the Round Table Conference ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Why not the action of the picketers by going to the Godown street ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he has personally satisfied himself with regard to the verity of the facts supplied to him by the police ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Certainly."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Has he assured himself that whatever the police have said is gospel truth ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" After receiving the police report, I discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police and the Inspector-General of Police, and I do not see any reason why I should not believe it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not the duty of the Member of Government presiding over this department to make enquiries instead of merely relying on the reports received from the police ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have made the necessary enquiries in the matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" What are the enquiries ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not prepared to say anything further."

[30th January 1931

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It was said that the police officer offered a seat in the Police van to Mr. Bashyam. May I know where Mr. Bashyam was dropped ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If the hon. Member wants the information, I shall enquire. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" In view of the statement made by Mr. Bashyam in yesterday's newspapers, what does the hon. the Home Member propose to do ? Is he prepared to make an enquiry into the matter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" May I know whether any enquiries were made of the merchants in the Godown street or of those nearabout the scene of occurrence in connexion with this matter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—' May I know the limitations for the use of force for dispersing such a gathering of picketers ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" My hon. Friend will find it by reading sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether any amount of force can be used by the police for the purpose of dispersing assemblies ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered it."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" Has the hon. the Home Member satisfied himself, in the light of the questions put on the floor of this House, that the police in their action kept themselves within the bounds of law ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is nothing wrong. "

Mr. YAKUB HASAN SAHIB :—" As regards the statement just read out, I understood that the hon. the Home Member asked you, Mr. President, to allow him to read his statement on the subject. But, in answer to a supplementary question put to him he said that his statement was based on the report furnished to him by the police. When the hon. Member has turned the report that was given to him by the police into a statement of his own, has he taken the trouble to ascertain that all that was reported to him was quite correct ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have followed the usual course adopted by my hon. Colleagues of the Government, and that is we always make our statement from the official reports that we receive. "

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB : —" Does the hon. Member think that his responsibility ceases by reading a report from the Police officer like a gramophone ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have nothing to add to what I said."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"With reference to the allegation in the statement that Mr. Bashyam received only slight injuries, may I ask whether anybody who kindly saw the injuries on the person of Mr. Bashyam had any contribution to the making of that statement? I have myself seen his injuries."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if the hon. Member is aware that the police bus in which Mr. Bashyam was taken did not take him to his residence?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall make enquiries."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Is the hon. Member aware that he was dropped in Harrington Road?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It may be so."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Purchase of Hotel Cecil at Vizagapatam for the Andhra University.

281 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra University has recommended the purchase of Hotel Cecil and its grounds of 28 acres at Vizagapatam at a cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs ;

(b) whether he has approved of the recommendation?

A.—(a) It is a fact that the University suggested at one time the acquisition of this property among others. No estimate of cost was received from that body.

(b) No.

Government's policy towards the development of the Andhra University.

282 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI : Will the hon the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether he will lay on the table of the House a statement showing the policy of the Government towards the educational and administrative development of the Andhra University?

A.—The question of the educational and administrative development of the University is primarily for consideration by that body.

Grants to the Andhra University for building purposes.

283 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether he will lay on the table of the House the correspondence up to date between the Government of Madras and the Andhra University on the subject of the grant of Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for building purposes ;

[30th January 1931

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government in October last stated that the grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs for building purposes could not be paid to the University before April 1931 ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that compelled the Government to change that view and pay the sum in December 1930 ?

A.—(a) A copy [a] of the correspondence is placed on the table ; the grant is not only for buildings but also for equipment.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Prevention of financial waste in lower standards of elementary schools.

284 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take in order to prevent the financial waste in the lower standards of elementary schools, particularly of girls' schools, as is evidenced by the considerable reduction in numbers in the higher standards as against those in the lower standards ?

A.—The question is receiving consideration in connexion with the proposed Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

Association of cinema with teaching in schools.

285 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for investigating the desirability and possibility of associating cinema with teaching imparted in schools ?

A.—The question was considered in connexion with the report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee. A copy [b] of the orders passed is placed on the table.

Abolition of caste discrimination in Government hostels.

286 Q.—Mr. A. Kondappa : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether boarding sections in hostels attached to the Government colleges are based upon differences of caste or faith ; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to abolish the present sections and divide the boarding sections into vegetarian and non-vegetarian ?

A.—(a) It is a fact that in the hostels attached to most Government Colleges sectarian messes exist.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction has been instructed to see what can be done to encourage common messes in hostels.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 696–697 infra. [b] Printed as Appendix IV on page 698 infra.

30th January 1931]

Pay and status of Pandits and Munshis.

287 Q.—Mr. G. Simhachalam: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have promised to treat the Oriental Languages on a par with the other subjects;

(*b*) what steps have been taken till now to give effect to the promise made by the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government in his speech on the resolution regarding pay and status of Pandits and Munshis moved on 27th March 1928; and

(*c*) what steps do the Government propose to take to remove the inequality in pay and status of Pandits and Munshis and of lecturers, assistant lecturers and school assistants?

A.—(*a*) No; what the Government said was that they would consider in what way the scales of pay of pandits could be made better.

(*b*) & (*c*) The question has been carefully considered since and it has been decided that no change in the existing position is called for.

Excise

Closure of toddy shops in Tiruchengodu taluk.

288 Q.—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to close some more toddy and arrack shops round Tiruchengodu town (Salem district);

(*b*) whether the Commissioner of Excise during his recent visit to the place promised to that effect;

(*c*) if so, which are the shops to be closed and from which date; and

(*d*) whether the Government have considered the question of closing all the shops throughout the taluk?

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) A copy [a] of the reference received from the Commissioner of Exise, C.R. No. 5907-Abk./30, dated 18th December 1930, on the subject and a copy of the orders passed thereon by Government are appended.

Industries

Encouragement to sugar industry.

289 Q.—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many sugar factories there are in the Presidency;

(*b*) whether all of them are working;

(*c*) whether the Director of Agriculture has submitted any proposals on the subject of paddy and sugarcane crops in the Presidency, and whether the Government have taken any action thereon;

(*d*) whether the Government have any policy to encourage sugarcane crop and sugar industry in delta parts where paddy is grown now; and

(*e*) what is the worth of sugar imported into this Presidency per year?

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 699-701 infra.

[30th January 1931

A.—(a) 7.

(b) Four are working, two are not working and there is no information about one.

(c) The Director of Agriculture represented to Government that the ryots will be benefited if they raise dry crops and industrial crops in place of the existing indiscriminate cultivation of paddy. No action on the part of Government w s called for as the choice of crop for cultivation rests mainly with the ryot

(d) The Agricultural Department is helping the ryots by demonstration and supply of improved setts of cane. The main lines along which demonstration is continued are :—

(1) Introduction of better varieties
(2) Practice of line planting, trenching, propping and wrapping.
(3) Manuring.
(4) Improved furnaces and mills.
(5) Use of immature setts produced by a short cropping system.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the Annual statement of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency compiled by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and published by the Government of India which furnishes the information required.

Registration

Opening of a sub-registry office at Tanakal.

290 Q.—Mr. A. KONDAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of heavy work in the Sub-Registrar's office, Kadiri, the existing clerical staff is over-worked and made to turn out double the volume of work which is usually allotted to the staff;

(b) whether any memorials were sent to the Inspector-General of Registration by the people of Tanakal division, Kadiri taluk, Anantapur district, in the year 1930 for the opening of a sub-registry office at Tanakal;

(c) what action was taken on those memorials; and

(d) what was the number of documents which were registered at Kadiri Sub-Registrar's office from Tanakal division during the years 1928 and 1929?

A.—The information has been called for.

Transfer of Sub-Registrars and non-gazetted officers of the Revenue Department.

291. Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(1) the principle upon which transfers of Sub-Registrars are effected; and

(2) whether non-gazetted officers of the Revenue Department are similarly transferred out of the district?

30th January 1931]

A.—(1) Sub-Registrars are transferred
(*a*) in the interests of public service, or
(*b*) at the request of the officer concerned, or
(*c*) whenever the officer completes three years' stay at a particular station, or
(*d*) when adverse reports are received from Registrars regarding the officers' reputation for honesty or work.

(2) The transfers of non-gazetted officers of the Revenue Department are not governed by similar principles.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Abolition of toll-fees.

292 *Q.*—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in view of the acute economic strain in the villages the ryots are very much inconvenienced by the toll-fees collected from them;

(*b*) why there is delay in the abolition of toll-gates; and

(*c*) what steps they propose to take to give immediate relief to the ryots from this burden of toll-fees?

A.—A Bill to abolish all tolls in the Presidency of Madras will be introduced at this meeting of the Council.

Public Health

Water-supply scheme from Mettur dam to Salem town.

293 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what stage the investigation of the water-supply scheme to the Salem town from the Mettur dam is; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the orders, if any, issued on the subject?

A.—(*a*) The Sanitary Engineer reports that the investigation is now nearing completion and that the report on the investigation is expected to be ready by the end of February 1931.

(*b*) A copy of G.O. No. 705, P.H., dated 26th March 1930, is placed on the table.[a]

Canals

Deepening of the Conolly's canal from Ponnani to Valapad.

294 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken to remove silt and to deepen the Conolly's canal from Ponnani to Valapad in pursuance of the resolution moved on 31st March 1920 by the hon. Mr. Madhava Raja and accepted by the hon. Mr. Knapp on behalf of Government;

a Printed as Appendix VI on page 702 infra.

(b) whether the canal at the place mentioned above is sufficiently deep to allow of motor boat traffic; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to take early steps to make the canal useful for motor vessels and if so, what steps?

A.—(a) A certain amount of silt has been removed from the canal and the removal of silt is going on.

(b) Between Ponnani and Chetwaye the Canal is narrow and it is doubtful whether the wash from motor boats would not scour the sides and so silt up the bed. The result of the removal of silt will however be watched.

(c) A motor launch service is to be opened between Chetwaye and Cochin when the clearance of silt in that reach is completed.

Census

Inclusion of the barber community as 'Nayee Brahmans' in the coming census.

295 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are in receipt of the communication from the Government of India directing the authorities concerned to enter the name of the barber community as 'Nayee Brahmans' in the coming census operations?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 109.

Constitution of Provinces

Constitution of the Andhra province.

296 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what was the result of the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India regarding the constitution of the Andhra province; and

(b) whether the Government are prepared to lay the connected papers on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) There was no correspondence between this Government and the Government of India but a copy of the proceedings of this House on the 14th March 1927 regarding the constitution of a separate Andhra province was forwarded to the Government of India on the 14th April 1927.

Irrigation

Certain schemes in the Godavari Central delta.

297 *Q.*—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of an additional staff several important schemes have been left uninvestigated in the Godavari Central delta for some years together; and

(b) if so, what are those schemes?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 251.

Irrigation of lands in Erraballi and other villages.

298 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a proposal to have spring channels from the river Pennar for irrigating lands in the villages of Erraballi, Vakamada, Vogur, Govindupalle, Pattapurayi and Kottur, etc., in Sidhout taluk of Cuddapah district;

(*b*) if so, what is the estimated acreage and the cost of the proposed project;

(*c*) whether the ryots were consulted and whether they were not willing to pay Rs. 10 or any other amount as water-rate per acre; and

(*d*) what has become of the proposal?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Progress of the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project.

299. *Q.*—The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any information about whether the Nizam's Government are investigating the possibilities of allowing the Madras Government to bring to existence the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project;

(*b*) whether any correspondence is still going on between the Madras Government and the Nizam's Government;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take active steps to carry out the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project at any early date; and

(*d*) whether the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project or a modified Tungabhadra Project will be more useful from the stand-point of a larger rice producing area?

A.—(*a*) The Government have addressed His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the matter. The latter are investigating the possibilities of a site for a reservoir on the Kistna, with a view to a joint irrigation project.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Before the project can be taken up an agreement between the Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad Governments is essential. The Government of Madras is in correspondence with the other Governments in the matter.

(*d*) The question is not clear. The project contemplated includes both the Tungabhadra and the Kistna.

Construction of falling shutters at Pennar anicut.

300 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nellore River Canal system is getting unsatisfactory year after year in its working on account of precarious floods in the river Pennar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots have, through their conferences, requested the Government to put up automatic falling shutters on the Pennar anicut at Nellore;

(c) whether the construction of a bridge over the Pennar at Nellore is now under consideration; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have investigated the feasibility of designing the bridge to be a regulator bridge?

A.—(a) The Government have no information to that effect.

(b) No such request can be traced; but proposals for the installation of shutters have been considered and abandoned in recent years on the ground that the supply would be insecure and the return inadequate.

(c) The district board has the matter under consideration.

(d) No. There is little likelihood of funds for the construction of a bridge being provided at present. But the Government have ordered the re-examination of the question of providing falling shutters on the Nellore anicut.

Supply of water to the Nellore tank from the Pennar river.

301 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that supply to the Nellore tank from the Pennar river is getting precarious year after year;

(b) whether any representations from the ayacut ryots were received by the Government or Public Works Department authorities about this; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the supply?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No representation has been received by the Government.

(c) The Government have called for a report.

Irrigation under Chapad channel, Proddatur taluk.

302 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of land were proposed to be irrigated by Chapad channel of Proddatur taluk (Cuddapah district) before the channel came into existence;

(b) how many acres of land is now irrigated by the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people who applied for water to irrigate their lands have been refused tickets for taking water from the channel;

30th January 1931]

(*d*) whether the Government ever contemplated to widen the channel;

(*e*) how many tanks are supplied water by this channel, and what are they; and

(*f*) whether the Government have made any investigation to ascertain if the lands under this channel may be enabled to yield two crops in a year?

A.—(*a*) Twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-six acres.

(*b*) Over 8,700 acres.

(*c*) Water tickets for the lands that cannot be irrigated without crossbunding the field channels are not given as such crossbunding obstructs the supply of water to the fields lower down. Such cases are reported to be very rare: in other cases water tickets are granted on application.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Four tanks; they are—

(1) Madur tank,
(2) Sunnapurajupalli tank,
(3) Pallavole old tank, and
(4) Pallavole new tank.

(*f*) No.

Irrigation under Budvel tank.

303 Q.—Mr. T. Narasa Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the income derived from the lands irrigated by Badvel tank;

(*b*) how many times was it full during the last twenty years;

(*c*) whether the tank is fed by any channels or streams; and

(*d*) whether any proposals are pending to make the tank supply water sufficient to yield two crops?

A.—(*a*) The average gross income in the last five years has been about Rs. 18,600.

(*b*) Once; in 1916.

(*c*) Yes, by three streams, viz., Amudaleru, Taligeru and Gundlavagu.

(*d*) No. The tank is being investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party; after this investigation is completed, the question whether any improvement can be made will be considered.

Repairs to breaches in irrigation tanks in South Arcot district.

304 Q.—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a special report sent by the Collector of South Arcot to Government about the breaches on account of the recent rains of nearly 150 irrigation tanks in the district of South Arcot;

(*b*) whether the Government have issued or propose to issue instructions to afford all facilities to finish up all repairs to such tanks before the beginning of the next season for storing in them water for irrigation; and

[30th January 1931

(c) whether the dwellings of the Cheri people were afflicted in some of the adjoining areas to the breached tanks in Villupuram, Tindivanam, Gingee and Cuddalore taluks and whether they have been restored and their distress removed by grant made either freely or as loans?

A.—(a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 201-A. The Government have no further particulars.

Progress of the Pulikonda project.

305 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the correspondence about the Pulikonda irrigation project sanctioned in G.O. No. 4583, dated 4th August 1905; and

(b) to state what further action has been taken in the matter to bring it to fruition?

A.—(a) There is no such Government Order, but G.O. No. 948 I., dated 4th October 1905, to which the hon. Member may intend to refer, is as follows:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the Pulikonda project may lie over until final orders are passed with regard to the Kistna reservoir project."

(b) The project was recently considered as a protective work, but in view of its proximity to the area irrigable by the Guntur upland canal of the proposed Tungabhadra-Kistna project which would run down as far as the Gundlakamma river, the Government decided that no further protection would be necessary for the tract in which the area irrigable by the Pulikonda project lies, but they will be prepared to reopen the question if the ryots express their willingness to pay a water-rate which will make the project satisfy the conditions of a productive work.

Progress of the Pulikonda project.

306 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any gaugings were taken as per G.O. No. 4583, dated 4th August 1905, regarding Pulikonda project;

(b) whether the Assistant Director of Agriculture and Deputy Director of Agriculture visited last year Maddulur and other villages with a view to investigate facilities for irrigation and fertility of soil; and

(c) whether the officers mentioned above have sent up any proposals and, if so, what they are and what the Government propose to do in the matter?

A.—(a) Gaugings were taken for 18 years.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Deputy Director submitted a report. The Government's decision is set out in the answer to question No. 233, to which the hon. Member's attention is invited.

30th January 1931]

Landlord and Tenant

Introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act Amendment Bill.

307 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Madras Estates Land Act Amending Bill was referred to a committee;

(b) when the Government propose to introduce the Bill into the Legislative Council;

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in carrying out this piece of legislation; and

(d) what expenditure was incurred on the committee?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) In June 1924 the Government constituted a committee to consider the various suggestions made from time to time for amending the Madras Estates Land Act and to suggest such alterations and amendments to the Act as might be necessary. The Committee did not submit any report to Government, but they appointed a sub-committee with the Advocate-General as the President to draft an amending Bill. This draft was completed and sent to Government in May 1928. The Government referred the Bill for the remarks of the Board of Revenue which were received in November 1928. The Bill with the Board's replies was considered by Government, who again in July and August 1929, had to make a reference to the Board of Revenue and the High Court on some of the important points connected with it. The latter's reply was received in January 1930. The Government have further examined the Bill in the light of the observations of the Board and the information furnished by the High Court and a revised Bill has been drafted. It is not possible to say when the Bill will be introduced in the Council; but steps are being taken to introduce it as early as possible.

(d) The expenditure consisted mainly of the travelling allowance of non-official members from the mufassal who attended the meetings of committees. As the Bills relating to it were spread over four years, 1924 to 1927, it will be difficult now to ascertain the expenditure incurred; the Government doubt whether the information will be of value commensurate with the labour of collecting it.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands from the Vavveru reserve forests.

308 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the question of assignment of lands from the Vavveru reserve forest to the depressed classes is;

(b) how long the matter has been pending; and

(c) whether the lands will be given free of cost; or if for cost, at what rate per acre and under what conditions?

A.—(a) The question of the assignment of the disafforested lands in Vavveru and other villages in the Kovur taluk, Nellore district, to the members of the depressed classes is held in abeyance pending the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the scheme to provide irrigation facilities to the lands from the Kanigiri Reservoir.

(b) Since 1924, when the lands were disafforested.

(c) The question whether the lands will be assigned free of cost or not and the conditions of the grant will be considered when the plans and estimates are ready and the cost of the irrigation scheme is known.

Application of Doctor Mallikarjuna Rao for grant of lands in Kamavarapukota.

309 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that *Doctor* Mallikarjuna Rao applied for grant of lands in Kamavarapukota and Tadepalligudem taluks of West Godavari for the raising of certain medicinal plants; if so, at what stage it is; and

(b) whether the Government have received any memorial regarding the matter?

A.—(a) Yes; the applicant was informed in November 1928 that his application for the grant of a large area of land could not be considered unless he submitted a detailed scheme for the utilization of the land and could convince the Government that he had adequate means to carry out his scheme. The applicant has not so far submitted any detailed scheme nor has he shown that he has adequate means to finance the scheme.

(b) Yes; a number of memorials from the applicant have been received by Government. In none of these were the Government's stipulations complied with.

Land Revenue

Classification of wet lands in Kistna Delta.

310 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of classes into which the settled wet lands in the Kistna delta are divided as regards irrigation facilities;

(b) the extent under each class as per settlement now in force;

(c) the extent in each class as proposed in the new settlement;

(d) the extent for which the classification under source of supply has been raised in each class separately;

(e) the total kist demand under the old classification from the settled wet lands;

(f) the rates proposed for lands under various classes of irrigation sources as compared with those existing previously;

(g) the total kist demand according to the rates now proposed;

(h) the various improvements done in the delta with their cost to justify the proposed increase in rates;

30th January 1931]

(*i*) how each portion of the delta has been benefited by those improvements;

(*j*) the amount collected under inclusion fees on dry lands up to the end of 1930; and

(*k*) what area the Government are still going to include in the ayacut and what amount of inclusion fees they intend collecting on these lands?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 11 of the Scheme Report printed in G.O. No. 405, Revenue, dated 26th February 1919, which has been made available for the Press.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have not the information. The attention of the hon. Member is in this connexion invited to paragraph 14 of Notification No. 12, published in the *Kistna District Gazette*, dated 10th February 1930.

(*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to column 3 of Appendix XVI at page 159 of G.O. No. 405, Revenue, dated 26th February 1919 (made available for the Press).

(*f*) & (*g*) Orders about the rates to be adopted at the present resettlement have not been passed. The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

(*h*) & (*i*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Appendix 6 (ii) and (iii) of Volume II of the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee and to the Chief Engineer's remarks and the appendix thereto printed with the papers placed on the table of the Legislative Council on 6th November 1930.

(*j*) Rupees 7·93 lakhs up to July 1927 in the Kistna Eastern Delta. No inclusion fee is levied in the Kistna Western Delta.

(*k*) The question of including additional lands in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern and Western Deltas is under examination.

Removal of a wall in Pennathur village.

311 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in Pennathur village, Chidambaram taluk, B memos. were issued to remove a wall put up across a public street R.S. No. 286 and raised as a compound wall in front of the Vishnu temple in the village;

(*b*) whether a petition was presented for its removal subsequent to the years during which any B memos. were served;

(*c*) whether the Tahsildar justified its existence on the plea that it was permitted some years back by an order previously made;

(*d*) whether the copy of such order was applied for by the petitioner and why it was refused; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the Council table the order permitting a wall to be put up across a public street?

A.—(*a*) to (*e*) The Government have not the information.

[30th January 1931

Village Establishments

Increase in the salaries of village officers.

312 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made to the Government during the last four or five years for raising the salaries of village officers and village menials ; and

(b) if so, when and with what result ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930. The Government were unable to comply with the requests made.

Batta to village officers for attending taluk offices.

313 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of times the village officers and village servants in ryotwari tracts are required to attend the taluk office and the subdivisional office concerned during a fasli ;

(b) what is the batta paid to village officers and servants each time they attend, or in a lump sum for the whole fasli ;

(c) whether the village officers are paid any batta by Government when such village officers are required to attend the Government taluk office concerned ; and

(d) what is the amount that was saved in consequence of the reduction of pay or non-payment or reduction of batta to village officers and servants as a result of the restoration of village offices under the Madras Village Officers Act, 1926 ?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) & (c) No batta is paid to the village officers ; the village servants are paid a sum of Rs. 2-8-0 each per fasli for attendance at jamabandi.

(d) The discontinuance of the jamabandi allowance to village officers in ryotwari areas resulted in a saving of Rs. 2,05,615. On the other hand the result of the restoration (under the Village Officers Restoration Act), in spite of the reduction made in the scale of pay to meet the extra cost involved in that measure, was an increase of Rs. 2,87,650 in the total pay roll of village establishments in those areas.

Service tenures held by Sardars and Naiks in Ghumsur division.

314 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of lands held by Sardars, Naiks and Paiks of Ghumsur division in the Ganjam district on service tenure and the amount of revenue derivable from such lands ;

(b) whether such service tenures were created for Police service or Revenue service or any other service ; and

30th January 1931]

(c) whether any service is being rendered by the said Sardars, Naiks and Paiks; if so, what is the nature of such service, and whether on that account the ordinary establishment of the public offices in the Ghumsur division is less?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A report has been called for.

Electricity

Supply of electricity to Salem town.

315 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how far the electric supply scheme of Salem town has advanced;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the licence for the distribution of electricity within Salem town has been given to a foreign firm;

(*c*) if so, whether other indigenous agencies and the local municipal council applied for the same; and

(*d*) if the answer to clause (*b*) is in the negative, whether the Government will be now pleased to consider any application from the local people?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*d*) The Government have granted a licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., to distribute electric energy in Salem.

(*c*) Yes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answers to questions Nos. 163 and 164.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

Investigation of hydro-electric schemes by water from the Kistna river.

316 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have investigated the possibilities of having one or more big hydro-electric schemes by the waters of the river Kistna, and with what results?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

Jails

Release of Mr. M. Purushothama Sarma.

317 *Q.*—Mr. C. Indraiah: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Mangipudi Purushothama Sarma, a satyagrahi prisoner in Vellore jail, was changed from 'A' to 'B' class;

(*b*) what are the reasons for such a change;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that he is suffering from tuberculosis;

(*d*) what was his weight at the time when he was brought to the jail and what is his present weight;

(*e*) whether he was examined by any doctor and, if so, what was the result of his examination;

(*f*) whether any petition has been presented by any of the relatives of the prisoner praying for his immediate release on the ground that he is in a precarious state of health; and

(*g*) if so, whether any orders have been passed by the Government on the said petition?

[30th January 1931

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The recommendation of the Magistrate was to place him in 'A' class. The Government placed him in 'B' class. The decision of the Government was based on information regarding his status, mode of living, etc., furnished by the District Magistrate.

(*c*) & (*e*) The Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail, who is an Indian Medical Service officer, examined him. The result of the examination is stated as follows:—"He is most probably suffering from tubercular disease of the bowels, as judged by the manifestations of symptoms. I consider him to be a suitable case for further treatment in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary."

(*d*) He has lost 14 lb. since admission.

(*f*) Petitions have been received from M.R.Ry. Venkata Sarma (brother of the convict) and M.R.Ry. S. Subba Rao Garu of West Godavari praying for the release of the convict on medical grounds.

(*g*) A reply has been sent to the effect that the convict has been removed to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, for treatment and that a further report on his health has been called for from the Inspector-General. Final orders will be issued on receipt of the Inspector-General's report.

Remission of the sentence on Mr. Annapragada Kameswara Row.

318 *Q.*—Rao Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, in view of the Government Order remitting convictions and sentences of political prisoners for refusing to give finger prints, the conviction and sentence of 3 months in Cuddalore jail of Mr. Annapragada Kameswara Row of Guntur (B class) now in Vellore jail was remitted;

(*b*) if not, why not; and

(*c*) whether it will be remitted?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 187-B. The case of this prisoner has not so far been brought to the notice of the Government.

(*c*) The question will be considered by the Government on receipt of the information called for.

Political prisoners sentenced under the Borstal Act.

319 *Q.*—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any of the political prisoners sentenced under the Borstal Act are being kept at any of the Borstal Schools; if so, how many;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Sessions Judges of Guntur and Nellore have held that the Borstal School is not meant for people of the stamp of persons convicted for political offences and whether any appeals have been preferred against their decisions; and

(*c*) whether the Government have asked magistrates to stop hereafter sending political prisoners into the Borstal School, and if so, when?

A.—(*a*) On the 3rd December 1930, there were in Borstal schools 149 adolescent offenders convicted in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(*b*) The Government have perused the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Nellore, in which he has modified the orders of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Kavali, directing the detention of three adolescent offenders connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement, on the ground that the provisions of section 8 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act were not observed by the Magistrate in the case of those individual adolescents. The Government have not seen the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Guntur, referred to. No appeals or revision petitions have been preferred by the Government against the decisions of the two Sessions Judges.

(*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 167.

Alleged ill-treatment in jail of Mr. Konda Venkatappayya.

320 *Q.*—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu is made to work in the Madras Penitentiary in the hot sun without even half an hour's rest?

A.—The information has been called for.

Alleged ill-health of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

321 *Q.*—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are in possession of any information regarding the health of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Pantulu; and

(*b*) whether it is true that he was recently brought to Madras for the purpose of medical examination; and, if so, what is the result of such an examination?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Use of aluminium vessels in jails.

322 *Q.*—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that prisoners in jails are supplied with an aluminium plate, an earthen pot and an aluminium lota; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that some of the prisoners in Madras Penitentiary brought to the notice of the jail authorities the fact that the use of aluminium articles for taking food is considered by Western authorities and doctors as the cause of several dental diseases?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to rule 354 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

[30th January 1931

Police

Alleged raid on Mr. Vasudevan's house in Chanikulam.

323 Q.—Rai Bahadur C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a raid on the house of one Mr. Vasudevan in Chanikulam, Georgetown, on the 14th of January 1931; and if so, why;

(*b*) whether ladies were injured in the course of the raid; and if so, how many and what is the nature of their injuries;

(*c*) why they were injured; and

(*d*) what action has been taken against the Police who caused these injuries to ladies in a house?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Alleged lathi charge on a social Conference at Tanuku.

324 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Superintendent of Police of Ellore subjected to lathi charge the members of Rama Dandu assembled in a Social Conference at Tanuku on the 3rd and 4th January 1931; and

(*b*) whether the Police disturbed by force the arrangements made for feeding the members?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Alleged lathi charge on Congressmen at Peddapuram.

325 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a lathi charge was made at Peddapuram against Congress men and women congregated at a picnic party in which Messrs. Pyda Venkatanarayana, Zamindar, Barrister K.V.R. Swami, ex-M.L.C., Miss Peddada Kameswaramma, etc., were injured;

(*b*) what action has been taken against the Police that indulged in such lathi play; and

(*c*) whether steps have been taken to prevent such occurrences in the future?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 230 and clause (*f*) of question No. 231.

(*b*) None.

(*c*) The question is based upon false premises. The Government would obviously not be justified in restricting the exercise by the police of the powers and duties with which they have been entrusted by law.

Alleged attack on a meeting at Coimbatore by the police.

326 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the police attacked a meeting of the people at Coimbatore on 25th December 1930;

(*b*) how many were injured in this connexion;

30th January 1931]

(c) how many had to be admitted into the hospital;

(d) whether it is a fact that the people were pulled by their hair-tufts and dragged on the floor; and

(e) what action the Government have taken against the policemen who are responsible for this?

A.—(a) At about 3-30 p.m. on 25th December 1930 the Congress party at Coimbatore suddenly announced that there would be a meeting in the compound of the local Town Hall that evening at which addresses would be delivered on the boycott of the census, toddy shops and foreign cloth, and on the present political situation. At about 6-15 p.m. some 30 to 40 volunteers and Congressmen went to the compound of the Town Hall followed by a crowd of over 300 persons. One Jothinath Singh started singing national songs and the crowd began to swell and became restless and unruly. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharapuram, then in temporary charge of the district, finding that a breach of the peace was imminent, asked those concerned not to sing and to discontinue the meeting. They asked for time to consider the question, which was allowed. After debating the matter for some twenty minutes they announced their intention of going on with the meeting as there was no order from any Magistrate prohibiting it. Thereupon one Rajagopalan of Udamalpet began to address the crowd. The Deputy Superintendent of Police again ordered the meeting to disperse, whereupon stones were thrown and a head constable and a police constable were hit. The temper of the assembly and the necessity of dispersing it thus becoming clear, the Deputy Superintendent of Police called in 15 constables who had been kept outside and dispersed the crowd by a lathi charge.

(b) & (c) About two persons received injuries. They were sent to the hospital but their injuries being slight, were not admitted as in-patients and did not again attend the hospital as out-patients.

(d) No.

(e) None.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* LATHI CHARGE BY THE POLICE IN GODOWN STREET, MADRAS.

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Mr. President, in view of the answers given by the hon. the Home Member, I am obliged to make an adjournment motion. Under Standing Order No. 19, I beg for leave to move—

'*that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, namely, the needless and severe lathi charge and beating by the Police on the afternoon of the 28th instant in the Godown street, Madras, of Messrs. K. Bashyam, Advocate, V. A. Sundaram and others.*'"

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"I second it."

[30th January 1931

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No doubt, the matter has assumed some public importance. I want to know how it is urgent?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The matter is urgent, because in the first place the public feeling is shocked. In the second place, if sufficient action is not taken at once, it is very likely that the Police will continue to conduct themselves in the same manner, which may result in very serious consequences. My statement is substantiated by the extremely unsatisfactory answers given by the hon. the Home Member on the floor of this House, following his statement, and I dare say you would see the necessity, the urgency and the importance of allowing this discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is in order. I want to know if any hon. Member objects. (After a pause.) Since no hon. Member has objected, the motion will be taken up for discussion." (Cries of 'to-morrow.')

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"To-day, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Unless the Government want to have it to-morrow, it will have to be taken up to-day. The motion will be taken up for discussion at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

IV.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(1) INTRODUCTION OF TOTAL PROHIBITION.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, Mr. Singam Ayyangar who has drawn the ballot for this resolution has written to me to say that he is unwell and unable to attend the Council, and has asked some other hon. Member to move his resolution. May I ask, Sir, the permission of the House that my hon. Friend Mr. Yakub Hasan should move the resolution?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the hon. Member, Mr. Yakub Hasan, the permission of the House to move Resolution No. 1 on the agenda?"

The House signified its approval.

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move:—

'*That this Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition should be introduced at once at least in one district in this Presidency.*'

"Sir, I have acquainted myself with all that has taken place in this Council in regard to this question of prohibition, and I have also read the Excise Advisory Committee's report that was submitted, and on which a resolution was passed that prohibition should be the goal and that it should be attained within a period of twenty years. My reading, Sir, of the proceedings of this Council on this subject, has created this impression in me, viz., that when the Justice Ministry was in power in

30th January 1931] [Mr. Yakub Hasan]

the year 1926 when that resolution was passed, it appeared that all sorts of obstacles were thrown in the way of a proper decision being arrived at on this question. In fact, the attitude of the then Excise Minister, Sir Patro, who was the President of the Excise Advisory Committee and who had issued a note on the subject for the guidance of the members of that Committee, showed, and his handling of the subject also demonstrated, that at any rate he had no sympathy with the object the members of the Council evidently had in view. Soon after this resolution was passed, fresh elections took place, and instead of the Justice Ministry, another Ministry came into existence. Now that we have the Justice Ministry in power again, let me in the very beginning of my speech appeal to them that they should accept his resolution and take proper action which would be in conformity with the desire of the public at large. On one of the occasions when this question was tackled in the Council, it was propounded that the public opinion ought to be educated and that temperance ought to be preached to the people, so that gradually the people might realize the evils of drink and be prepared ultimately to give up drink voluntarily.

"A programme of propaganda work was then set on foot. In Asiatic countries the religious convictions of the people take precedence over public opinion. And here I need hardly say that in the East, drinking is considered a sin and every man who drinks knows, that he is doing a wrong thing. But that is not the case in the West, where people think that there is no harm in drinking. The right to drink is regarded there as a public right and any interference with that right is naturally resented. Public opinion has therefore to be considered before any action can be taken in a matter like prohibition in a European country. But in Asia where drinking is considered an evil, to take public opinion about prohibition is something like taking the opinion of the thieves as to whether thieving should be stopped by Law. It is ridiculous to ask the people of a particular area where a large number of them is addicted to drink whether they would vote for the prohibition of drink in that area. Western education, Sir, has no doubt, elevated the people in the East and has advanced them in civilization. But at the same time, Sir, in some directions the ideas of right and wrong which prevailed in the Eastern countries before, have been distorted. This question of drink is a glaring instance of an unhappy change in the moral perceptions of the oriental peoples. I was very grieved to see, when the question of prohibition was raised here, the members of the Council not treating it in the manner Eastern people were accustomed to treat it before the new orientation came in. They dealt with it as people deal with such a subject in the Western countries.

12 noon.

"Sir, I might appropriately mention here one personal incident. In 1919, when I gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, I was asked, 'if self-Government were given to India, will not the Muslim members of the legislature attempt to bring about prohibition and thus throw away a large revenue that is

[Mr. Yakub Hasan] [30th January 1931

at present derived out of Excise, and will not this attitude of Muslim members seriously interfere with the proper administration of the country and embarass the Government financially?' Considering the atmosphere in which I was then enshrouded in London and knowing with what motive that question was put to me, I said, 'Sir, the Muslim Members of the Legislature might be trusted to do what they would consider to be the right thing in this or any other matter.' I pointed out, Sir, that in India there were several Muslim States who had their Excise policy laid on the same lines as in the British provinces, that in Hyderabad a State ruled by a Muslim Nizam there is an Excise department, that there a large amount of revenue is derived from Excise, and that some Excise officers were, at one time sent to Madras for training.

"Since then, Sir, America has come to our rescue in a way and it has demonstrated to the world that even in a Western country where people were supposed to have certain fixed views on the question of drink the majority of the people recognized that objection to drink was not merely a religious scruple or only a goody goody moral sentiment, but it was also rationally based on considerations of physical health and national efficiency. Sir, after this great and unprecedented action taken in America the question of total prohibition was brought within the region of practical politics and it has become easier for the Eastern countries to take courage in their hands and boldly proceed with it and be not afraid of the jeers of the European people thrown in their faces.

"Sir, as I have pointed out to you in the beginning of my speech, this Council has adopted prohibition as the goal of its policy and the period of 20 years has been fixed within which total prohibition should come into force in this Presidency. I understand, Sir, that this period was fixed simply on financial considerations, so that Government may not suddenly lose a large amount of money in the shape of excise revenue, to replace which other resources may not be immediately found, if total prohibition is at once brought into force throughout the Presidency. But afterwards a new interpretation was put on the said resolution and it was said that we must wait till people are educated to recognize the evils of drinking, and that temperance propaganda must be proceeded with before any action is taken by the Government in the direction of total prohibition. I am entirely against the new procedure that the Council was led to adopt. I do not consider the temperance propaganda at all necessary. In my opinion all the money that is being spent on the propaganda is sheer waste. My proposal, Sir, is that it is high time now that we should take steps to put the original resolution into effect by enforcing total prohibition in one district at once. I do recognize, Sir, that if total prohibition were effected throughout the whole Presidency, it could be managed more easily and efficiently than would be the case if it is enforced in one district. But, Sir, the present Government being constituted as it is it is too much to expect them to be prepared to enforce prohibition in the whole of the Presidency in the near future. But in view of the fact

30th January 1931] [Mr. Yakub Hasan]

that now we are apparently on the eve of the day when a new constitution will be inaugurated and when we will have in the provinces, in any case, greater freedom to manage our affairs than we have to-day, we, on our part, at present are not prepared to insist on the prohibition being taken in hand for the whole Presidency immediately. But we must begin the work in one district as an experiment so that after a year or two, when we had surmounted all the difficulties that would naturally crop up in this experiment, we would be in a better position to overcome the difficulties that we would have to face when total prohibition is enforced throughout the Presidency, or it may be even throughout India. So, in my opinion we would be well advised to take the step I have the honour to propose. I would not take up more of your time by going into the details. Those who will come after me will speak on the other aspects of the proposition. With these words I place this proposition before you with a fervent appeal and an earnest hope that no consideration of finance like the present stringency of money or other supposed or real difficulties will influence you in doing what I consider to be your moral duty."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second this resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan. The question of prohibition is as old as the hills and it does not require any arguments on the part of speakers either on this side of the House or on the other to support it. The only thing necessary in this connexion now is to know what the present Government propose to do. The last Government was a Government which tried the experiment of what may be called an anti-drink propaganda scheme. My hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, who was the Leader of the Opposition then, laughed in his sleeves when such a suggestion was being made and was being carried out. The hon. the Chief Minister then said that he had no faith in the way in which this question was sought to be tackled by the last Government. Prohibition is a crying need and it has been put forward by all the political parties in India. It is a matter which has always been put forward as perhaps the first item in the programme of almost all the various political bodies and in fact, each body has been vying with the other in putting it forward foremost and I take it that the party which now occupies the Treasury Bench has done similarly. 12-15 p.m.

" Now, the question arises, whether, when they are in office, they are going to give practical effect to their programme. I trust the hon. the Chief Minister will follow up this programme by adopting a policy of total prohibition. It has been pointed out that the scheme of anti-drink propaganda is not effective. As it is now carried out by the Government what happens is: In a certain village the Excise authorities put up a toddy or arrack shop for sale and even if the public opinion is against drink and there are no bidders, the bidding on that day is postponed to another date; and even if there are no bidders on that postponed date it is again put off to another date until finally the Government are able to get some money out of the sale. After this,

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [30th January 1931

the Government propagandists go to the village and advise people not to drink. The people really laugh at this procedure and do not take the Government seriously. I have always felt that this is not the proper way in which the Government should handle the question of prohibition. There should be a straight fight on the issue. If any place is ripe for prohibition, the Government should come forward with a scheme of total prohibition and introduce it in that place. If a place or a district is not quite ripe for the introduction of total prohibition, it is up to the non-official bodies to create public opinion in that place and make the people take to prohibition. It is not the province of the Government to go and tell people in a locality not to drink when they themselves are opening drink shops in that locality. Really the position of Government is an anomalous one and it is no wonder that the present scheme has not been successful in spite of the hopes entertained by the late Ministry and perhaps by the present Ministry also.

"Sir, I am glad that during the debate on this point the party that now occupies the Treasury Bench took a definite attitude. To prove this it is not necessary for me to quote in detail the several speeches made by the hon. Members on that occasion. It is enough for my purpose now, to state that the hon. the Chief Minister speaking on the budget debate last year referred to this question and in unequivocal terms said that prohibition was the only solution to the drink problem. It may be that now that he occupies a responsible place he may say, 'what about finance?' He may say that the present condition of the finances of this province does not encourage him to go forward with any scheme of prohibition. When he was the Leader of the Opposition he dealt with this question of finance. He said that the question of finance was not a material one. I would like him to stick to that position and to see that he does not explain it away by saying 'The question of finance prevents me from taking it forward.' May I in this connexion refer him to the speech that he made on the 19th March 1930? In that speech he said:

'As regards the main question, the question is whether the Government would begin to try the experiment of prohibition in two districts; it will not involve an immediate fall in the income by more than 15 lakhs of rupees. For instance, Bellary and Chittoor or some other districts may be tried first. Probably, the Nilgiris or Cuddapah is the smallest area from the point of view of income.'

Further on in his speech he refers to the question of finance and says:

'There is another aspect of the question. Suppose you introduce total prohibition in two districts and that there is real decrease of revenue from those two districts. It is possible that the increase in income from other districts will counterbalance the loss from these two districts.'

I ask him to entertain that hope even as a Member of the Treasury Bench.

And then he goes on to say:

'We find that the income has been growing steadily. While the hon. the Finance Member said that the year 1927-28 was the period when the income rose to the highest, we find that the year 1929-30 is outbeating that period.'

30th January 1931] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

"In this connexion I would remind the House of what the hon. the Finance Member last year said when presenting the budget. He said that in spite of the anti-drink propaganda the excise revenue was going up. I have not got the figures for the current year; but I take it that the excise revenue is not going to fall very heavily. But even granting that it is going to come down a bit, I take it that it is not such a big proposition that it cannot be handled by the Ministry. In answer to some questions this morning it was stated that the Finance Committee had reduced the grant for anti-drink propaganda by about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and that the original grant was for $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. I am glad that the cut was made, because it was felt by some of us that the organization for carrying on anti-drink propaganda was not really doing much good and that it did not really deserve the money voted for it last time. But at the same time we felt that unless provision was made in the coming budget for some money for anti-drink propaganda, this question could not be mooted in the Legislative Council. And further when the question of prohibition is put forward, we want that the Government should not turn round and say that there was no money for balancing the loss of income that might accrue consequent on the introduction of prohibition in one or two districts. So it is for that purpose that we thought that the grant should be there in the budget and not because we felt that the propaganda committees were doing much good.

"Now it is possible, Sir, that this question can be tackled. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time limit."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I shall finish in a minute, Sir. Now that this question of prohibition being introduced in two districts has been put forward, it is up to the hon. the Minister for Excise to accept it and work it. I do trust the hon. Minister will not give us the sort of answer which we, who have been in the Legislative Council, have been accustomed to get from Members of the Treasury Bench who had been once members of the Opposition. I do not expect the hon. Minister to meet us with the plea 'For want of finance, in spite of my best attempts in the matter, I am not able to help you.' It has very often been the case with the members of the Opposition who put forward big ideas, when they are confronted with responsibility, to say, 'My present responsibilities make it impossible for me to act up to my ideas.' I trust that that plea would not be raised by the hon. the Excise Minister. With these few words, Sir, I commend this resolution to the favourable consideration of the House."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, namely:—

> *'In line 2 for words "at once" substitute the words "from 1st April next".'*

"Sir, the reason why I have given notice of this amendment is that the financial year of the Government begins from the 1st

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [30th January 1931

April and ends with the 31st March and the auction sales of shops take place generally during the month of February. If by chance this resolution is passed it will place the Government in a difficulty even if they are willing to carry it out immediately. They have engaged a big staff which they cannot possibly disband at short notice. Further, the whole of the arrangements now made including that for control will be dislocated. And I do not think there will be the possibility of the Government giving effect to it immediately. I entirely agree with the various reasons advanced by the mover and the seconder of this resolution.''

Swami A. S. Sahajanandam:—'' I second the amendment.''

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—'' I have no objection to accept the amendment.''

* The hon the President:—'' It is for the House to accept the amendment or reject it.''

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—'' Mr. President, I beg to move the amendment to the effect

'that in line 2 for the words '' one district '' substitute the words '' two districts ''.'

'' I do not think there is any necessity to convince this House as to the goal to be reached, namely, total prohibition of intoxicating drinks in this Presidency, if not in the whole of India. This House has accepted that as the goal and it has fixed a maximum period of twenty years to reach that goal. I believe, Sir, the world has moved very much since the adoption of that resolution by this Council, and everybody now recognizes the necessity for reaching that goal in as short a time as possible. The Civil Disobedience Movement has brought to the forefront this problem, namely, the urgent necessity for introducing total prohibition in this country. We are all aware, Sir, that in spite of the declarations for creating a peaceful atmosphere in connexion with the proposals of the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi has said that so far as boycott and picketing of liquor shops are concerned, the work ought to go on.

12-30 p.m. '' I believe, Sir, it is rather unhappy that this Government should have taken into their heads to mix the two problems, viz., the attainment of total prohibition by picketing and the desire on the part of the people to attain self-government by means of civil disobedience or otherwise. Whatever the results of the Round Table Conference may be, so far as the drink problem is concerned, total prohibition must be attained. The only doubt is, if at all there is any doubt, with regard to the methods to be adopted for achieving total prohibition. Every method such as licensing, rationing, increasing the price, etc., for putting down drink evil has been tried in the past but to no purpose. Therefore the only possible and practicable method of achieving this goal is outright prohibition. So far as this method is concerned, the difficulty of finding substituted finance comes in.

30th January 1931] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Recently in connexion with the propaganda work regarding total prohibition, in the actual working of it we had to encounter certain difficulties. It was thought that Revenue and Excise officials would help in the matter of propaganda, but I am afraid that instead of helping the lecturers and the propagandists in their propaganda they have proved a great hindrance. Any amount of trouble is given by these officials. It is only the other day that a village munsif by name Thimma Reddi in the district of Anantapur was dismissed from service on the charge of advising the people of the village not to bid at the auctions although he denied it. That is the state of affairs with regard to propaganda that is going on now. Any amount of trouble is given particularly by the overjealous Excise officials to the village munsifs who are prepared to give some little help to the propagandists. I need not take much of the time of the House. The real question is how long are you going to take to bring about total prohibition? No doubt financial stringency in this Presidency is such that one will find some difficulty in attaining this goal in a very short time. If the Government really recognize the necessity for doing this, some active and immediate steps must be taken in that direction. Government are prepared to spend any amount of money in what they consider to be necessities. They are prepared to spend large sums of money on office buildings and residential quarters and what not. They are not prepared to effect as we learnt this morning any retrenchment in the administration. You know that our country incurs the heaviest expenditure for administration when compared with its poverty. Nowhere in the world you will find such comparatively high salaries being given to officials. The increase in administrative expenditure during the last decade or so is more than double. If the Government are really anxious and if the Government are really keen on this matter, I do appeal to them that some steps should be taken and finance should be found for this purpose. I really want to know if they are serious or not. I particularly insist on this point. I cannot rely on the Government's excuse that for want of finance they have not been able to bring about total prohibition. What has happened to finance during the last ten years during which we have been agitating to attain prohibition. There was then enough finance. The annual subsidy of three crores of rupees was remitted to this Presidency by the Central Government and we prayed this Government to ear-mark that amount for meeting the deficit in connexion with the attainment of total prohibition. But they have not moved; and not only that, they have spent it on administration. So I do not believe that owing to financial stringency the Government do not come forward to tackle this problem. It only shows that they are not serious. I only ask if they are really serious. If they are really serious, money could and ought to be found by some means. I do hope that this House will be ready to vote for the money, if necessary. I think if the Government have a mind, money could be found by some means or other. If necessary the people and this House should be prepared for fresh taxation. But I do not think that such a contingency has arisen. There is scope for retrenchment to any extent in the administrative expenditure. If it is found that such a thing is not possible and if it is found

that it is absolutely necessary that we should resort to fresh taxation, I think we are prepared for such a situation rather than see that our people are ruined owing to this drink evil. With these few words I beg to move the amendment.''

* Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar:—'' Sir, it is no use reiterating resolutions after resolutions, however pious and sincere they may appear to be. What is the use of passing such resolutions without taking any steps at the next moment to achieve our object? On the other hand steps are being taken to counteract our propaganda. For instance the experiment is being tried in some districts for the purpose of preaching to the people to refrain from taking excise licences and also drink. What is it that we find there? Are the Government doing anything to help us in our propaganda? As a matter of fact the village officers who could best co-operate with us refuse to do so now, because they say they will be deprived of their jobs if they do such things. They refuse to take part even in the organization of meetings. For instance I happen to be a member of the Temperance Propaganda Committee and when we asked the village magistrate and the karnam to assist us in organizing a meeting for the purpose of addressing the people on the evils of drink, they replied, 'If you want to keep our appointments you had better not ask us to take part in such meetings.' There are two other instances which I wish to refer to. One is that the Superintendent of Police who must issue licences to temperance vans refused to do so. He thought that we are all misguided people working, not for temperance purposes, but for achieving our own party's ends. It was a very long time before the van could be recognized as belonging to us as the right sort of people to do propaganda work. The other thing is that big pamphlets were issued by the Central Publicity Bureau and placards were posted on pillars and walls to educate the people about the evils of drink. All these posters were summarily pulled down by the Police people.

'' It is also a well-known fact that non-official opinion is trying to induce the people to become pious. But on the other hand in order to counteract this kind of work done by the non-officials, public officers are inducing the people to come and bid at arrack and toddy sales. Private instructions are issued to the officials by higher officials to the effect that they must see that auction sales fetch the highest possible prices. Therefore there is no use of the Ministers pretending and saying that they are the representatives of the people and that they are trying to do their best to see that people become virtuous and so on. If the State is really interested in the welfare of the people they must see that this evil is put an end to as early as possible.

'' I want to ask one simple question. How long is this humbug to go on, I mean the insincerity and dishonesty on the part of the Government? Are there not people, even officials, who feel in their own conscience that it is impossible that the State should be governed by two sets of people? Is the first principle in life, viz., honesty, to be used as a synonym for political humbug? In every religion you will find that one of the great heinous signs is drinking. It is only in this

30th January 1931] [Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar]

country which has no responsible Government that we are allowed to perpetrate this huge fraud on the public saying that we are doing everything for the benefit of the people. Is this sincerity? That is the only point I want to ask you. You can pass any number of resolutions, for one district, two districts and so on. But what is the use? Unless there is an upheaval that this state of affairs ought not to be tolerated for one moment, no change can take place in this unfortunate country, because the Ministers cannot do anything themselves independently. They can talk to you anything they please, but what is the use? What is the ultimate goal? Does the State exist for the benefit of the people or does it exist for the benefit of those who draw huge salaries? Otherwise what is the object of creating listed posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 which are open to only a few people? It seems to me to be a scandal to allow this sort of thing to go on. The fundamental principle of every administration must be sincerity and honesty. Without showing such sincerity, to go on pretending that we are doing everything for the benefit of the people would only affect the very vitals of the administration. So in the name of sincerity and honesty, if the Government really want to do anything they must make some sacrifice. Unless those people who draw fat salaries are willing to make a reduction in their salaries so that the deficit which would arise as a result of prohibition in the department may be compensated by such a reduction in salaries, there is no hope of achieving the desired goal. I want the House and those responsible for the administration of the country to remember that the State exists not for the benefit of ourselves, but for the benefit of those who are poor and suffering. You may remember the saying that the tears of the poor undermine the thrones of kings. It has come to that extreme point now. Are you going to raise us or 12-45 p.m. to pull us down still further? If the Government are really sincere in this matter, some steps should be taken towards retrenchment or some other method should be adopted to see that this resolution is given effect to."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The two amendments as well as the main motion are for the consideration of the House."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I also beg to support the proposition, viz., that we should try prohibition in two districts. I think that, on that point, there is no difference of opinion in this House so far as I am able to judge and that this is the time when we ought to begin prohibition at least in some districts. If we find that it is practicable and feasible from the financial point of view, then we can extend prohibition to other districts. As a practical man, I am not unaware of the difficulties of trying prohibition in one or two districts, because we must also consider that prohibition has its impracticabilities since people have a craving for drink. In order to make people not to have this craving, we must also educate them to give up this habit. I do not think there is any person either in this country or anywhere in the world who does not realize that drinking is an evil habit; even persons addicted to drink realize that it is an evil habit. Still if they drink, it is because of circumstances beyond their control.

[Mr. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar] [30th January 1931

For example we are addicted to drinking tea and coffee several times in a day and on account of this custom and habit, we cannot control ourselves. It is the same case with them also. Therefore we must not only introduce prohibition but also adopt some methods by which we can educate the people. Some methods were suggested by my hon. Friend, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib, when he presided over a Temperance Conference. We must adopt those methods. They are:—Help in the growth of public opinion against the drink habit in several localities among the drinking classes; advise people not to let trees for toddy; advise contractors not to bid at auction of toddy shops; see that caste panchayats exercise social discipline; organize and issue of leaflets in vernaculars; enlist the sympathy of women workers and teachers who are employed in various schools and inculcate the principles of better living. If we have such a huge organization not at the expense of the Government, not at the expense of the poor ratepayers but with the help of volunteers, non-official gentlemen, or various organizations already existing and which may be brought into existence hereafter such as the Christian Temperance Association, we can certainly and successfully introduce prohibition in one or two districts. If we can show to the world that we are capable of doing this, then, I think, the goal which has been laid down and adopted by hon. Members not only on this side but also on the other side of the House, is practical and that it can certainly be reached. Unless we adopt the methods I have suggested above, we cannot successfully introduce prohibition in one or two districts. I may also mention, Sir, that we are almost on the transitory stage; we are now working the diarchic system; it is in its last stages or in its last breath; I think we are ringing its death-knell; in a couple of years this diarchic system will be abolished. When we have a large number of people's representatives assembled in the Legislative Council and when it is the will of the nation that prohibition should be introduced, not only throughout the whole Presidency, but also throughout the whole of India, we will certainly be able to give effect to this policy. Therefore, I commend this resolution very heartily to this House."

* Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo:—"Sir, this resolution consists of two parts. What does prohibition mean? Does it mean closing down of the liquor shops? The resolution aims at something more. Along with the closing down of shops, you must also see that illicit liquor is not manufactured. Two things have to be done by the Government in order to introduce prohibition. You ask the Government to close down liquor shops. If that is done, the Government will lose some money. The further act they have to do is they must see that no illicit liquor is manufactured either in that particular district or in the adjoining districts."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Public opinion will do it."

Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo:—"That is a different question. If there is public opinion there is no need for penal measures. If there is public opinion this resolution is not necessary at all. Suppose there is a liquor shop and nobody goes there to drink at all. Then the liquor shop

30th January 1931] [Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo]

will be closed immediately. In that case this resolution need not be passed at all. What this resolution wants is that a certain class of people should be forced to do a certain act against their wishes, even though it may be beneficial to them. The hon. Member who moved the resolution says that that should be done even against the wishes of the people. Suppose there are people in a particular area who are addicted to drink. You want to force them not to drink. You can do so in two ways; one is to close the liquor shops; the second is to penalize the manufacture of illicit liquor. If these things are meant by the resolution, I, for one, am for this resolution. Ask the Government to remove liquor shops, and to introduce prohibition. Then Government must take an active part in preventing the manufacture of illicit liquor and the smuggling of liquor. In this view I say this resolution is rather guarded. I see the difficulty of introducing prohibition all at once. So, let us gradually introduce it.''

"We have to understand what 'district' means. Does it mean revenue district? You want that prohibition should be introduced in a particular area. You do not mind whether it is introduced in one district or two districts. Two districts may be clubbed together. I think 'district' means only a portion of the country. If the Government make up their mind to introduce prohibition in this double sense, in a particular area, I think we must be satisfied. The Government will put forward the theory that they are not able to give effect to this resolution because there will be fall in revenue. If the Government say so, nobody will have any sympathy with them. It has been decided that prohibition is the goal. That question need not be considered now. That question has been decided once for all. Nobody here will say that prohibition is not our goal. The only question now before us is how that goal is to be attained. We ask the Government to do two things, not only to close down the shops, but also see that illicit liquor is not manufactured. It does not matter whether prohibition is introduced in one district or one taluk or in one village. It has to be introduced in a portion of the country.

"Unless public opinion also supports the action of the Government, we will be simply forcing people to do certain things against their wishes. Of course, in these days even if a man wants to do a bad act, we cannot force him to do a good act. We should do that. There is self-determination; that principle has to be accepted. Suppose in this Council there are about 100 hon. Members who want to do a thing which is considered to be wrong by outsiders; what would be the effect? The result will be that the bad thing will be accepted by the House. There is the question of self-determination. How can you force people to do a certain thing which they do not like? What right have you to force it upon them? Therefore first of all, public opinion should be prepared for the introduction of prohibition.

"Of course, the Government have adopted certain methods in this matter, but I think they are neither satisfactory nor useful; because nobody pays any regard to people who preach on payment, to hired

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo] [30th January 1931

pracharakas. As has been pointed out already, the position of the Government also is anomalous. The Government have been encouraging this illicit traffic and they have been getting ill-gotten wealth; of course, they spend a portion of this ill-gotten wealth on something like charities. I think this has been done to appease public opinion, nothing more than that; it has no other meaning. I think we may all be satisfied if prohibition is introduced in any particular area which the Government may choose. I know that Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao is doing some work in this matter and he has specified certain localities in which prohibition may be introduced. I think prohibition should be introduced in those localities. Hon. Members have been very loud in complaining against the Government; but I would like to know what each one of us has done in preaching for prohibition, and in creating public opinion in its favour. Of course, every one of us owes this duty to the public. And in fact the work done by honorary workers will command greater respect than that done by hired pracharakas."

The House then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 3 p.m.

After Lunch (3-p.m.)

* Mr. D. Thomas:—" Mr. President, Sir, from what all the Members who have previously spoken on this motion in this Council, it is quite obvious that there is no Member of this House who is in principle opposed to the purpose and the object which underly this motion. The last Council by a unanimous vote pledged itself to carry out the policy of prohibition within a period of twenty years, and I believe the present Council does not in any way differ from the policy adopted and carried out by the last Council. The only question now is how and under what circumstances and to what extent we can make a beginning in achieving that goal which has been laid down. One of my hon. Firends, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, in seconding the original motion said that one of the hon. Members who is now occupying the Treasury Benches expressed as non-official Member, that the question of finance was immaterial. I believe that no Member either on the Treasury Bench or outside it can say that in the matter of carrying out the policy of prohibition, finance is immaterial. The only thing that is really material is finance, and you have to find it sooner or later—and the sooner the better. In those circumstances, it is obvious, and as my friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar said, it is incumbent on us to see that we do not lay ourselves open to the charge of humbug or insincerity. We ought to show ourselves that we are willing, that we are ready, and that we are earnest in starting the policy of prohibition, which would eventually end in our achieving the goal of total prohibition. The question to be considered now is: to what extent can you make a beginning at the present juncture? Already, the policy of prohibition has been put into actual working by the previous Ministry. Certain taluks in certain districts of the Presidency were declared to be prohibited areas, in which liquor shops

30th January 1931] [Mr. D. Thomas]

or toddy shops, as the case may be, were closed down. The then Government also adopted the policy of setting up Temperance Propaganda Committees for the purpose of doing propaganda work. We have heard various hon. Members on the floor of this House expressing their disappointment and dissatisfaction at the actual results achieved by these Temperance Propaganda Committees; but what I believe is important with reference to these temperance committees is not the actual outturn of work that they have been able to carry out, but the indication, the gesture made by the Government that they are pledged to a policy of prohibition. I believe the last Government made a gesture in favour of ultimately carrying out the policy of prohibition by appointing these temperance committees. And so far, that gesture has been valuable. But now I think the time has come for us to carry out the matter a bit further and not to confine these prohibition areas to merely scattered taluks in various districts of the Presidency, but to try the experiment on a larger scale such as in a revenue district. In this connexion, I may mention that the selection of particular taluks during the last ministry was not very happy. In my own district of Tinnevelly, a particular taluk, viz., Tenkasi was prohibited, and all foreign liquor or arrack shops were closed down in that taluk. If it was the deliberate purpose of the Government to select an area in which prohibition might prove a failure, if the Government deliberately set out to devise ways and means by which prohibition could be shown to be ineffective, they could not have hit upon a better area than the Tenkasi taluk. It so happens, Sir, that the Tenkasi taluk closely abuts and adjoins the Travancore State which is not in our control, and therefore, smuggling cannot be effectively prevented by the officers of the British Excise Department. I, therefore, think that greater care should be taken in selecting a wider area for trying this experiment of prohibition. If a large area such as a revenue district is selected for the purpose, where public opinion is already ripe in this respect, there will be a certain amount of general co-operation from the people and from honorary bodies throughout the district, and I trust that such a district will be pre-eminently fitted for trying this experiment of prohibition.

"One of the hon. Members who spoke before me remarked that prohibition implied two things, one the closing down of liquor or arrack shops as the case may be and the other the prevention of illicit manufacture and illicit smuggling and that some special penal measures will have to be passed for the purpose of preventing illicit smuggling and illicit manufacture. But I take it that even under the present state of things, the provisions in the Abkari Act which prevent illicit smuggling and manufacture can be applied not only to areas where the system of licensing is in vogue, but also to prohibited areas. The mere fact that prohibition is adopted in any particular district or area does not annul or suspend the operation of the penal provisions of the Abkari Act against smuggling or illicit manufacture and illicit possession of arrack, toddy or liquor. Therefore, if such a revenue district is selected for this experiment, and if, as is done in the case

[Mr. D. Thomas] [30th January 1931

of licensing, an excise staff is maintained for the purpose of seeing that there is no illicit smuggling or illicit manufacture, then the experiment of prohibition in that particular district will be found to be a success and we will be in a position, as ways and means are found out as time goes on, to extend it to the other districts.

"In this connexion, I may also mention that there is always the danger that when a particular area is prohibited, people on the border line of this area will be in a position to go over into non-prohibited areas, and smuggle in illicit liquor both within and the borders of the prohibited area. It is in connexion with that danger that it becomes important to see that the area selected is sufficiently large. That is why I consider that on the whole it will be better, instead of trying this experiment in various scattered small taluks in different parts of the Presidency, to try it in a single large district in which smuggling will not be possible, at any rate to a large extent. In this matter, I agree with the hon. Members who said that the Temperance Propaganda Committees have not been able to do solid or substantial work. (Hear, hear.) I believe, as I said already, that the only result of the appointment of these committees is that the Government have shown that they have pledged themselves to the policy of prohibition. Apart from that, I would suggest now that all over the province there are co-operative societies which are doing now mainly credit work—that if these co-operative societies and their agencies are utilized for propaganda work, they will be able to do more intensive and better work than the temperance committees themselves ; they will be able to reach the heart of the villages in the various districts, and at the same time they will not require any financial assistance from the Government as in the case of these temperance committees.

"So far as the main question of ultimate total prohibition in the province is concerned, that is a matter which cannot be considered or carried out apart and by itself. It is a large question which has to be considered along with the other departments of administration in the province, *e.g.*, along with the question of retrenchment of services, with the question of economy in various branches of the Government, with the question as to what further additional or supplementary sources of revenue or taxation should be tapped, etc. It is by a general consideration of the necessities of all departments of the adminstrative machinery in the province, by considerations of strict economy and retrenchment in all directions and by an honest and sincere, and if necessary, a self-sacrificing effort—it is only on a consideration of all these things that we can carry out the policy of prohibition. I also believe that finance is the most important factor in Government machinery."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is exceeding his time limit."

* Mr. D. THOMAS :—"I have, therefore, very great pleasure in supporting the principle which underlies the resolution which has been brought before the House, and I hope that the hon. the Minister for Excise will be in a position to accept this resolution."

30th January 1931]

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, if the proposition now under discussion before the House is regarded as a recommendation that on the 1st of April 1931, two districts in this Presidency, whatever the cost thereof may be and whatever their conditions may be, should be made absolutely dry, I do not think I can accede to a proposition like that. If two districts are to be selected for these operations, it would mean that the other districts will have to wait till the districts which have been so chosen have become completely dry. And where public opinion, though not actively supporting any such measures, happens to be definitely hostile, I am sure 3-15 p.m. hon. Members of this House will agree with me when I say that the task of introducing total prohibition would not only meet with very great practical difficulties, but would involve immense cost. But, I regard this resolution, as certain hon. Members of this House who have spoken on it have done, as only a reiteration of the policy that has been laid down on the floor of this House on more than one occasion and a recommendation to the Government that they must aim, with all reasonable and practicable speed, towards the progressive realization of the ideal of total prohibition, which, the Council has said, should be reached within a reasonable period of time—which they have laid down as 20 years. If the resolution is to be viewed in that light—though it is not so in letter, I regard that in spirit to be that—I may say that the resolution has got my fullest sympathy. I must just say a few words with regard to the history of the various resolutions that have been, from time to time, moved on the floor of this House. It was in February 1926, after a great deal of discussion, a resolution was adopted in the House that the declared policy of the Government is total prohibition of drink, the ultimate goal being attained within a period of 20 years; that resolution had a rider, which I would commend to the careful consideration of the hon. Members of this House. It was to the effect that the Finance Committee be requested to explore and report to the Council the possibilities of making up for the loss of revenue involved. I do not say, in any spirit of criticism or of complaint, but only as a matter of information, that after mature consideration the Finance Committee was not able to say anything more helpful than 'it had no remarks to offer.' That was the state of things till 1927.

" On the 22nd October of that year, another resolution was again passed by the Legislative Council recommending that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within a course of 20 years should be declared to be the goal of the Government. I say that, both of these resolutions, for the passing of which, the party to which I have the honour to belong very greatly contributed, have my fullest acceptance, but with regard to the methods to be adopted to put these resolutions into operation . . . (A voice from the Opposition: There the trouble comes). Of course, trouble does come, but on that account I do not in the least mean to say that the duty cast upon a Minister of carrying into effect the resolutions of this hon. House, should in the

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [30th January 1931

least be evaded. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.) I know that my hon. Predecessor, after this resolution was passed, seriously considered the question of how best he could carry it out. Of course, hon. Members know that there is an Excise Advisory Committee, which is constituted out of the Members of this House itself. The question was put before the Excise Advisory Committee (A voice from the Opposition: Was that body constituted by election?) Hon. Members of this House are hon. Members whether they come in by election or by nomination. (Hear, hear.) I may say that the majority of the members in that Advisory Committee consist of elected Members of this House, and that Committee resolved that the first essential step was the creation of an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against drink and of educating the masses on the evils of drink. It was in pursuance of this recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee that a Central Propaganda Board and the corresponding district committees in the several districts were constituted. I do not mean to say, let me not be mistaken to say, that all measures of prohibition should wait till everybody in the districts has been converted to the view that it is an evil thing to drink and that drink should be prohibited. But, I would submit to the hon. Members of this House that it is very very necessary to have at least some measure of popular support before Government undertake to introduce any measures of total prohibition.

"We have heard a great deal of criticism against these propaganda boards which have been constituted in the several districts. I know that there is a great difference of opinion as to whether these boards, constituted as they are at present, and functioning as they do at present, are the best possible agencies for carrying out the anti-drink propaganda work which, in the intention of the original organizers, they should undertake. That subject-matter is not particularly before the House when it is considering this resolution. There is another resolution which has been tabled by an hon. Member who belongs to my own party, which if it is reached at all, would give occasion for hon. Members of this House to express their views on the subject, but the difference of opinion, which exists with regard to these boards, is a matter which the Government have already observed; and whether these boards ought to be continued and if they are to be continued, whether their methods of work do not need improvement, are questions which are engaging the attention of the Government. Whether these agencies are to operate hereafter or not, I am sure hon. Members of this House would admit that it will be very very helpful indeed if agencies of some type or other engage themselves in propaganda work and succeed in creating public opinion favourable to the introduction of measures for total prohibition.

"I may say just a word or two as regards what has been done with a view to reach this ultimate goal of total prohibition. In the district of Salem, thanks to the activities not only of the district propaganda committee but also of other non-official agencies of the type which my hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas referred to, the ground has been

prepared for introducing a considerable measure of reform. Sir, I am referring, when speaking of other non-official agencies, to that co-operative staff which is engaged in doing rural reconstruction work in that district under the guidance of Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, who has been interesting himself a great deal in this work of temperance reform. In areas in which Government found that there was a good body of opinion in favour of such reform being introduced, they did introduce total prohibition in the sense that all the shops there, toddy, arrack and foreign liquor, were abolished; and I am glad to say that the experiments that have so far been tried have been so successful that in January 1931 we have extended this dry area by another fairly considerable bit. Not only in this district of Salem but in other districts also, similar experiments are being tried. In the district of Tanjore, in two taluks, which I should submit, must be considered to be a fairly big area, in the taluks of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi, all arrack shops and foreign liquor shops were as a temporary measure abolished for a few years (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: 'What about toddy?'). Now, in January 1931, the Government have sanctioned their abolition without any limitation of time—it was temporary till now and we found that the experiment has so far succeeded that it was time enough to remove that limitation. My hon. Friend opposite asks me 'What about toddy?'. I have been saying, Sir, that we have been trying only experiments. The experiments do necessarily mean that some restrictions are imposed; the restrictions may be in respect of area or in respect of the intoxicants that are prohibited. In Salem I referred to areas, but it is not the whole area of a taluk in which prohibition was introduced. In the taluks of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi, it is not all liquor shops that have been abolished, but the worst of the liquors that people were indulging in have been prohibited, i.e., arrack and foreign liquor (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: 'Then, it is not total prohibition'). Similarly, in other districts, in the district of Ramnad also in two fairly big taluks, Paramakudi and Tiruvadanai, all arrack shops and all foreign liquor shops have been abolished. I may say that the experiment made there has not met with the same measure of success as it did in the taluks of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi, but the Government hope to make the experiment there also quite as successful as in the Tanjore district, by certain further measures that have been taken, namely, by rationing the supply to the border shops of these two taluks and also by appointing some additional staff to prevent smuggling and illicit distillation. In two taluks of the Tinnevelly district also, experiments have been tried, but as my hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas has pointed out, the areas—at any rate, a portion of the area—that was selected, has not been found particularly suitable. These are some of the measures which the Government have undertaken in pursuance of the resolutions that have been passed by this hon. House.

"Of course, it would satisfy enthusiasts in total prohibition—as most of us are—if by one stroke of the pen it was said that all the shops

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [30th January 1931

in the Presidency of Madras should be closed on the 1st April 1931. But, I would ask hon. Members who put forward a proposition of that kind, to consider what all that means? I doubt if at any time it would be practicable: but I should submit to hon. Members of this House, at this particular moment it is an experiment that is almost impossible. (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: Nobody asked for it.) Well, Sir, if even in a district, it is going to be enforced, that is to say, if total prohibition is going to be thrust upon a mass of unwilling people, it would mean enormous cost. (An Opposition voice: What is the cost?). The cost has been calculated; but I cannot be sure of the exact figures; but it would be something enormous and hon. Members of this House know the present financial position of this province.

"This province started the era of the present constitution with a large balance to its credit. That balance has been rapidly disappearing and it is feared that by the end of 1931-32, so little will be left out of this balance that we shall not have any reserve for a lean year at all. I should certainly be most delighted to do something striking by taking a bold step towards prohibition. I am as enthusiastic over it as any hon. Member sitting opposite to me; but I do painfully feel that the present is not the best moment for doing anything striking or bold, the financial liabilities involved being so immense. Of course, if the financial position improves, as we all expect it to improve, certainly a good deal more in the direction of prohibition can be done than it has been found possible to do in the past. I do not mean to say that no district can ever become a suitable unit for the purpose of total prohibition. I only say it is not possible at present. Favourable public opinion may develop rapidly and it may soon become possible for one whole district to be made dry. But, as I said, experiments have to be started in limited areas or in a limited manner as the Government are doing now. I would also appeal to hon. Members of this House not to judge of the pace at which progress can be made in the future by the results that have been achieved in the past. When new measures are undertaken, the initial difficulties are so great that progress is bound to be very slow in the beginning: but once we have made a start and when once public opinion rallies round, our way will be much easier and progress much more rapid. Let me assure the House that it is not the mere sincerety of my professions on which I ask them to depend. As I said already, the Government are making and will continue to make honest and sincere endeavours to meet as rapidly as they can the wishes of this Council as expressed in the resolutions I have referred to above. It is not possible for one circumstanced as I am, at present, not only under the limitations of diarchy of which hon. Members opposite know so much, but also under the present conditions of finance in this province to give any greater assurance. I can only trust that the hon. Members of this House will be satisfied with this assurance, and I fully hope that it would be possible to give better results in the years to come, than in years that has passed."

3-30 p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I cannot imagine a more unsatisfactory speech than that we

30th January 1931] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

have just heard from the hon. Minister for Excise. If I must make a speech condemning the remarks that he has made and also the implications thereof, I cannot do better than read the speech made on the floor of this House by the hon. Chief Minister when he was Leader of the Opposition, last March. But I do not wish to weary the House by quoting them. I would only speak on two points. It is this morning that during question time I asked the Government why they should not adopt retrenchment under establishment charges if there is financial stringency. Sir, this difficulty has been facing Government ever since the demand for total prohibition was first made, and I am sure this financial difficulty will always exist unless Government take measures to get over it. Sir, this same difficulty was met with in 1920–21 and it was this which necessitated the appointment of the Retrenchment Committee ; and I asked this morning why Government should not adopt that policy now. Further I showed to them how Lord Willingdon in his regime ordered the reduction of establishment charges by about one-fifth. I ask why not carry a similar retrenchment this year."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" I am going to effect that."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—" I am glad to hear it. Well, then I shall not dwell on that point.

" I will now proceed to the second point, and that is about the limitations of diarchy. It is mere claptrap to say that ' we are hampered by the limitations of diarchy.' I ask the hon. Ministers ' why not you use your powers?' Why not you be courageous and say boldly to the Reserved Half, ' the public opinion is strong in favour of total prohibition. The Council are in dead earnest about it. We cannot go against their wishes. Unless you accede to this, we cannot remain in office.' Why not you say this to His Excellency the Governor. Why not tell him, ' Unless you accede to the wishes of the people we cannot remain in office.' I assure you that we, the Opposition, will refuse to take up office. (Hear, hear.) (A voice: What did you do when you were in power?) I am not going to waste the time of the House by answering you. I say it is not diarchy that stands in your way; but it is want of courage to stand up and say that ' unless you grant this to us we cannot remain in office.' I once more tell you on behalf of the entire Opposition (hear, hear), if you resign, we will not accept office. Let the Transferred Half of the Government be taken over by the Governor and let the administration be carried on by him. Do it if you can; if not let us have no more speeches of this short on the floor of this House."

* The hon. the President:—" I think the House is ready for a us have no more speeches of this sort on the floor of this House."

" The question is—

' *To substitute in line 2 for the words ' at once ' the words ' from 1st April next '.*"

The motion was carried.

[30th January 1931

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is, in line 2 for the words ' one district ' substitute the words ' two districts '."

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put the main resolution as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

> ' *This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition should be introduced from 1st April next at least in two districts in this Presidency* '."

The motion was put and declared lost. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
2. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
3. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
5. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. K.R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
7. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
8. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
9. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
10. ,, P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
11. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib.
12. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
13. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
14. B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
17. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
18. ,, Ahmed Miran.
19. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
20. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Rowther.
21. ,, A. B. Shetty.
22. ,, A. Pl. N. V. Chinnu Pillai alias Nadimuthu Pillai.
23. ,, K. A. Nachiappa Goundar.
24. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmania Ayyar.
25. ,, U. C. Subrahmania Bhatt.
26. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
27. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
28. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
29. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
30. Rao Sahib V. I. Cuniswami Pillai.

Noes.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6. ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7. ,, Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
8. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju.
9. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian.
10. ,, H. R. Pate.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
13. ,, S. V. Ramamurti.
14. ,, Hilton Brown.
15. ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
18. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
19. Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
20. ,, N. Siva Raj.
21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
23. Rao Bahadur C. S. Rathnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
24. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
25. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi.
26. ,, P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
27. ,, C. Indrayya.
28. ,, P. Bayappa Reddi.
29. ,, A. Kondappa.
30. ,, T. Narasa Reddi.
31. ,, R. M. Palat.
32. ,, P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
33. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
34. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
35. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
36. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
37. ,, S. A. Annamalai Chettiyar.

30th January 1931]

38. Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
39. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
40. Mr. A. Harischandrudu.
41. ,, K. Kesava Ramamurti.
42. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
43. Mr. N. Gajapati Raju.
44. ,, D. V. Narasimhaswami.
45. ,, R. Foulkes.
46. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.
47. ,, C. Basu Dev.
48. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
49. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi.
50. ,, G. Sriramulu.
51. ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
52. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
53. ,, G. R. Premayya.
54. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya.

Neutral.

1. Mrs. Alamelumanga Thayaramma.
2. Mr. M. Devadasan.
3. ,, D. Thomas.
4. Rao Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
5. Mr. K. Pattabhiramayya.
6. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 30. *Noes* 54. *Neutral* 6.

The motion was lost.

(2) ILL-TREATMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN THE DEVAKOTTAI SUBDIVISION.

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARA PANDIAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution that stands in my name:—

'*This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee of both officials and non-officials to investigate into, and to report on, the ill-treatment of the depressed classes in the Devakottai subdivision of the Ramnad district as alleged in the memorandum submitted to Government by the President of the Ramnad District Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha.*'

" In moving this resolution I have to bring to the notice of this House that the social custom that prevails in this Presidency is solely responsible for the bad treatment of the members of the depressed classes which they are getting from the so-called high caste people. To eradicate this evil some honest measure both by non-officials and officials should be taken. The non-officials, specially of the southern districts, have failed to do this, and we expected that officials at least would take up this question into consideration. But they too failed in their duty even after it was brought to their notice as late as 1st October 1930, when some instances where the members of the depressed classes of a certain section in the Ramnad district were very badly treated were brought to the notice of the officials of the locality by my friends, Mr. Ramachandran and Mr. Ponnuswami Pillai, who are respectable people of the district.

" Nothing has been done till now and I do not know what has been done by the officials. No good effect has accrued. My only regret in this particular case, Sir, is that it is very unfortunate that the Kallar community should be brought into ridicule. As a matter of fact, Sir, the ill-treatment of the Adi-Dravidas has become a matter of every-day occurrence and especially is it the case in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. We know that similar instances occur frequently and so we want to put an end to this sort of ill-treatment ; and my only desire is to get a committee appointed to investigate into the matter 3-45 p.m.

thoroughly and find a way out of this difficulty. If such a state of things as obtains now is to continue even after its having been brought to the notice of this hon. House, I think we will be failing in our duty to the community which forms not a negligible percentage of the population of this Presidency. In this view I move the resolution standing in my name and commend the same to the whole-hearted acceptance of the House."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, I rise to second the motion that has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. In so doing, I think I should bring to the notice of this House certain important aspects that underlie my seconding a resolution of this nature. Sir, at a time when the political horizon is big with so many things, it is very unfortunate that things in our homeland should be so terrible. Sir, the occurrences that have been taking place in several parts of the Ramnad district have spread to the nooks and corners of the hamlets of the depressed classes and wherever I had been I found that the people were groaning under a suspicion that the future does not augur well for the depressed classes. We have received the great statesmanlike announcements of the Right hon. the Premier of Great Britain, Mr. Macdonald, and the statement made by the Viceroy of India; but, Sir, despite all this in the credulous hearts of the depressed class men, there yet lurks a suspicion that they will, in the future constitution, not enjoy the same privileges as others, may not even the very rudimentary principles of free citizenship. Fortunately, we had a telegram from one of the delegates who had been to the Round Table Conference to say that due safeguards have been made for the depressed classes in the ensuing constitution. But yet, Sir, unfortuately the existing state of affairs in this Presidency has still to be investigated very carefully. Sir, it is not only in the district of Ramnad or the three districts which my hon. Friend has mentioned that these troubles exist. In the month of June 1930, in the village of Singanallur, Coimbatore district, the so-called caste-Hindus broke open the roofs of the houses of the Adi-Dravidas at day-break and assaulted them and drove even the old and pregnant women away. Coming back to the Ramnad district, I understand that a copy of the memorandum has been made available to the Members of the House. The memorandum, as the hon. Members are aware, has been well got up by a body of depressed class members and it gives a full history as to how the depressed classes have been treated there. Sir, the depressed classes, it seems according to the view of the so-called castemen, should be relegated to utter poverty. If this poverty and ill-treatment drive them from their homes to a foreign country and if they return in a fairly affluent position, they become the object of the castemen's special detestation and hatred. For this reason, if not for any other, they are ill-treated. There have been instances in which the men have been forbidden from wearing banians or coats and the women the use of their upper cloth. Imagine the state of affairs when one community is so unfairly treated by another. What will be the state of affairs some years hence? If

30th January 1931] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

social boycott is to be practised by the higher caste men, then the depressed classes will have no place in their homes.

" As my hon. Friend, Mr. Soundara Pandian, brought to the notice of the House, one Mr. Ramachandran, not an Adi-Dravida, but a member of the Servigar community, approached the District Magistrate in the matter of the treatment accorded to the depressed classes people; and what is the result of it? Nothing has come out. Even I communicated it to the Government and so far I have heard nothing definite in the matter.

" Mr. Ramachandran who presided over an Adi-Dravida conference has sent a letter to the District Magistrate of Ramnad some eight months ago and I will read some extracts from it to the House:—

'I request that in your regime as the District Collector of Ramnad you will give all help to the down-trodden Adi-Dravidas most of whom have not felt till now the benefit of British Government but have only tasted and are tasting the bitterness of Kallars Government, Agambadiya Government, Vellambars Government, Marawa Government and Nayakars Government in the district of Ramnad'.

" So far as Adi-Dravidas are concerned most of the members belonging to these unruly communities in rural areas have ignored the existence of British Government and are treating the Adi-Dravidas as though they are their own direct subjects.

" While the conference was going on, a few misguided youths instigated, I am told, by the Brahman Police of Aruppukkottai attempted to cause disturbance outside the conference pandal. The police failed to give the necessary help though the Police Circle Inspector was requested by means of a petition to give bandobast.

" After the conference was over and when the temperance lorry was taken from the conference pandal to the travellers' bungalow an unruly crowd was jeering at the lorry and throwing sand and the Aruppukkottai Police were conniving at this. I am credibly informed that at Aruppukkottai the persons who oppose the uplift of the Adi-Dravidas are chiefly Brahman officials including teachers, clerks, etc., and a few misguided non-Brahmans. They even go to the extent of instigating Congress people to cause disturbance by counter-demonstrations like the one we had on the 20th instant.

" I may be permitted also to bring to your notice that in the Police lines in Aruppukkottai there is an acute controversy as regards the question of untouchability. There is a head constable belonging to the Adi-Dravida caste living in the Police lines; he is not allowed to draw water from the well attached to the Police lines and the Brahman circle inspector and sub-inspector who are Varnashramadharmites have not yet solved the problem. It is not to their caste interest to solve the problem. The above are some of the difficulties to which the depressed classes have been put and if I am to recount the ill-treatment they are subject to, I fear I may tire your patience. To-day I must sound a note of warning to such communities who are responsible for such acts of treatment that there is an awakening among the depressed classes and that if they should begin to retort it will not be easy to control them, nay they will land the country in great distress.

"The Adi-Dravidas as agricultural labourers who are responsible for raising the main crops of the soil should be treated in a manner worthy of their hard soil in the hot sun and the pouring rain.

"Take the constitution of any land. I do not think there is any such hereditary bondsmanship as is practised in this country on the authority of some unknown and unwritten laws. Those of you who know the constitution set up for Ireland will agree with me that all subjects there are equal before law and possess equal civic rights. After the emancipation of the Negroes in America, laws were passed safe-guarding the civic rights of all people.

"The soical boycott practised by these so-called higher caste men in Ramnad is so great that the people belonging to the depressed communities seem to have no place in the Hindu fold.

"Imagine that the Adi-Dravidas shall not wear gold or silver ornaments but should wear only dress prescribed by some high caste men. Even trimming and croping the air should receive the divine sanction of the higher caste men. Is this ordained in the code of Manu? There can be no greater shame cast on such people responsible for such mean acts preventing the every elementary observance of civilization by their own countrymen than this.

"Turning to historical events I understand that some years back when there was a disturbance in Ramnad the local authorities were unable to bring peace and Colonel Lawrence had to be deputed for this special work and he was able to bring peace there. To-day Colonel Lawrence is called Saint Lawrence in Ramnad district.

"Due to constant trouble caused by the Nattars, I understand that about 2,000 families of Kallars had to be deported by the former Raja of Ramnad to the Islands of Rameswaram. This being the general condition of the depressed classes, this resolution asks for a very moderate demand of appointing a small committee to thoroughly go into the matter and I am sure that the hon. Home Member who has been showing sympathy towards the depressed classes will accept this resolution. Let this serve as an eye-opener to the rest of the district and let all those who have been professing much sympathy for the depressed classes and great interest in their welfare, give practical proof of their good intention and rise to the occasion."

* Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

'*After the word "Government" insert "to make an immediate inquiry and if necessary".*'

"The object of my amendment is to expedite matters. The grievances complained of are of a serious nature and they have been continuing for a very long time and it is but proper that immediate steps should be taken to put an end to the tyrannies perpetrated on poor defenceless people. The local authorities as well as the Government have been negligent and indifferent in this matter. So I think that an immediate

30th January 1931] [Mr. A. B. Shetty]

enquiry should be made first by the Government and then if necessary a committee may be appointed to make a report on this matter."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Sir, I second the motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been moved and seconded that:

'*After the word " Government " insert the words " to make an immediate inquiry and if necessary ".*'

" The resolution as proposed to be amended will read thus:

'This Council recommends to the Government to make an immediate inquiry and if necessary to appoint a committee of both officials and non-officials to investigate into and report on the ill-treatment of the depressed classes in the Devakottai subdivision of the Ramnad district as alleged in the memorandum submitted to Government by the President of the Ramnad District Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha.'

" Both the resolution and the amendment are for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" Sir, as the only representative of the Kallar community and knowing as I do that I am in the glorious minority of one and knowing as I do that I have not even quarter as much influence with the powers-that-be as the self constituted champion of the Adi-Dravida community, the hon. the Mover, still in the interest of fair-play and justice I must emphatically protest against the way in which my community has been vilified. Sir, I am the real friend of the Adi-Dravida community. We were the first amongst the aristocratic families in the whole of India who employed Adi-Dravidas as personal servants, a practice which we still continue and will ever be continued. Supposing I am enabled to stand as their candidate in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura, I challenge anyone here to oppose me. They dare not, Sir, I will be the last man to condemn faults and if a community is at fault I will be the first to condemn it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The discussion on this resolution will be resumed on the next non-official day. The adjournment motion will now be taken up."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* LATHI CHARGE BY THE POLICE IN GODOWN STREET, MADRAS—*cont.*

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move— 4 p.m.

'*that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the needless and severe lathi charge and beating by the police on the afternoon of the 28th instant in the Godown Street, Madras, of Messrs. K. Bashyam, Advocate, V. A. Sundaram and others.*'

" In making this motion I beg your leave to present this petition signed by the piecegoods merchants of Godown street, more than 100 in number. I further request you to have this petition read out to the Council by the Secretary."

[30th January 1931

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 252 asked by Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 566 supra.]

Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

Part XIII.—*Appeals.*

56. Every person included in one of the classes (1) to (5) specified in Rule 14 * shall be entitled to appeal, as hereinafter provided, from an order passed by an authority in India—

(*a*) imposing upon him any of the penalties specified in Rule 49 †;

(*b*) discharging him in accordance with the terms of his contract if—

(*i*) he has been engaged on an annual contract or a contract for an indefinite period and has rendered under either form of contract continuous service for a period exceeding five years at the time when his services are terminated; or

(*ii*) he comes under the provision of Rule 58 (3):

Provided that a person appointed by the Governor-General in Council shall have no right of appeal from an order passed by the Governor-General in Council.

* 14. The public services in India shall be classified as follows:—

(1) the All-India Services;

(2) the Central Services, Class I;

(3) the Central Services, Class II;

(4) the Provincial Services;

(5) the Specialist Services;

(6) the Subordinate Services.

† 49. The following penalties may, for good and sufficient reason and as hereinafter provided, be imposed upon members of the services comprised in any of the classes (1) to (5) specified in Rule 14, namely:—

(*i*) Censure.

(*ii*) Withholding of increments or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar.

(*iii*) Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale.

(*iv*) Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders.

(*v*) Suspension.

(*vi*) Removal from the civil service of the Crown, which does not disqualify from future employment.

(*vii*) Dismissal from the civil service of the Crown, which ordinarily disqualifies from future employment.

Explanation.—The discharge—

(*a*) of a person appointed on probation, during the period of probation,

(*b*) of a person appointed otherwise than under contract to hold a temporary appointment, on the expiration of the period of the appointment,

(*c*) of a person engaged under contract, in accordance with the terms of his contract, does not amount to removal or dismissal within the meaning of this rule.

30th January 1931]

57. (1) A member of an All-India Service may appeal from the order of a Local Government to the Governor-General in Council, and from an order, original or appellate, of the Governor-General in Council to the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) A member of a Central Service who was appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or is an officer holding the King's Commission on the active list of the Regular Army or the Royal Indian Marine and a member of a Specialist Service under the administrative control of the Governor-General in Council who was appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, may appeal from an order passed by an authority subordinate to the Governor-General in Council (which expression in this rule includes a Chief Commissioner, to the Governor-General in Council, and from an order, original or appellate, of the Governor-General in Council to the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) A member of a Central Service appointed by the Governor-General in Council, or a member of a Specialist Service appointed by the Governor-General in Council, may appeal to the Governor-General in Council from an order passed by an authority subordinate to the Governor-General in Council.

(4) A member of a Central Service appointed by an authority subordinate to the Governor-General in Council may appeal to such authority from an order passed by an authority subordinate to it, and to the Governor-General in Council from an original order passed by the authority which appointed him.

(5) A member of a Provincial Service, or a member of a Specialist Service under the administrative control of the Local Government of a Governor's Province, may appeal to the Governor from an order passed by the Local Government;

Provided that any such person who was appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled as an alternative to the appeal to the Governor to appeal to the Governor-General in Council, and, if his pay as defined in the Fundamental Rules is not less than Rs. 500 per mensem, thereafter to the Secretary of State in Council:

Provided also that any Deputy Collector to whom the provisions of section 25 of Bengal Regulation IX of 1833 apply shall be entitled as an alternative to the appeal to the Governor to appeal to the Governor-General in Council.

(6) A member of a Provincial Service holding a post under the administrative control of the Governor-General in Council may appeal from an order passed by a Chief Commissioner to the Governor-General in Council.

58. (1) Every member of a service other than a subordinate service shall be entitled to appeal to the authority hereinafter specified against any order passed by an authority subordinate to the said authority which—

(*a*) alters to his disadvantage his conditions of service, pay, allowances or pension as regulated in rules or in a contract of service, or

(*b*) interprets to his advantage the provisions of any rules or contract of service, whereby his conditions of service, pay, allowances or pension are regulated.

[30th January 1931

(2) The authority hereinbefore referred to shall be the authority which made the rule to which the order under appeal relates, or in the case of an appeal relating to a contract of service, the authority which appointed the appellant: Provided that where the rule or the appointment was made by the Local Government of a Governor's Province the appeal shall lie to the Governor.

(3) Every person appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to appeal to the Secretary of State in Council against an order of any subordinate authority terminating his employment or giving notice of such termination otherwise than on his reaching the age of superannuation.

59. In the case of an appeal against an order imposing any penalty specified in Rule 49, the appellate authority shall consider—

(*a*) whether the facts on which the order was based have been established;

(*b*) whether the facts established afford sufficient ground for taking action; and

(*c*) whether the penalty is excessive, adequate or inadequate;

and after such consideration shall pass such order as it thinks proper.

60. In the case of an appeal against an order under Rule 58, the appellate authority shall pass such order as appears to it just and equitable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

61. An authority from whose order an appeal is preferred under these rules shall give effect to any order made by the appellate authority.

62. Every person preferring an appeal shall do so separately and in his own name.

63. Every appeal preferred under these rules shall contain all material statements and arguments relied on by the appellant, shall contain no disrespectful or improper language, and shall be complete in itself. Every such appeal shall be submitted through the head of the office to which the appellant belongs or belonged and through the authority from whose order the appeal is preferred.

64. An appeal may be withheld by a Local Government or the Governor-General in Council if—

(1) it is an appeal in a case in which under these rules no appeal lies, or

(2) it does not comply with the provisions of Rule 63, or

(3) it is not preferred within six months after the date on which the appellant was informed of the order appealed against, and no reasonable cause is shown for the delay, or

(4) it is a repetition of a previous appeal and is made to the same appellate authority by which such appeal has been decided, and no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case:

Provided that in every case in which an appeal is withheld the appellant shall be informed of the fact and the reasons for it;

30th January 1931]

Provided also that an appeal withheld on account only of failure to comply with the provisions of Rule 63 may be resubmitted at any time within one month of the date on which the appellant has been informed of the withholding of the appeal, and, if resubmitted in a form which complies with those provisions, shall not be withheld.

65. No appeal shall lie against the withholding of an appeal by a competent authority.

66. Every appeal from a person serving under a Local Government to the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council which is not withheld under these rules shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the Governor-General in Council with an expression of opinion. Every appeal to the Secretary of State in Council which is received by the Governor-General in Council from a Local Government or from the head of a department under the Governor-General in Council and which is not similarly withheld shall be transmitted by the Governor-General in Council with an expression of his opinion:

Provided that appeals to the Secretary of State in Council presented through the Local Government of Madras, or of Bombay or of Bengal, which are not withheld under these rules, shall be forwarded direct to the Secretary of State in Council by the Local Government unless the appeal relates to a case which has previously been under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, in which case it shall be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council.

67. The Local Government shall forward quarterly to the Governor-General in Council a list of appeals to the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council which have been withheld by the Local Government together with the reasons for withholding the same. The Governor-General in Council shall in the same manner forward quarterly to the Secretary of State a list of appeals to the Secretary of State in Council which have been withheld by a Local Government or by the Governor-General in Council.

68. The Secretary of State in Council may call for any appeal withheld by a Local Government or the Governor-General in Council which under these rules may be made to him, and may pass such orders thereon as he considers fit; and the Governor-General in Council may call for an appeal withheld by a Local Government which under these rules may be made to him, and may pass such orders thereon as he considers fit.

69. Nothing in these rules shall operate to deprive any person of any right of appeal, which he would have had if these rules had not been made, in respect of any order passed before they came into force. An appeal pending at the time when, or preferred after, these rules came into force shall be deemed to be an appeal under these rules, and Rules 59 or 60 (as the case may be) and 61 shall apply as if the appeal were against an order appealable under these rules.

[30th January 1931

Delegation under rules XV and XIX of the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule XV of the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), the local Government are hereby pleased to delegate, in the manner and to the extent indicated in the schedule annexed hereto, the powers conferred by rule XIII of the said rules in respect of the officers described in column (1) of the said schedule, to the authorities specified in columns (2) to (4) thereof and to all others to whom they are administratively subordinate.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by rule XIX of the said rules, the local Government are hereby pleased to prescribe that an appeal against an order passed by any authority specified in columns (2), (3) or (4) of the said schedule shall lie to the authority specified in column (5) thereof in the manner and to the extent prescribed therein. An appeal against an order passed by any other authority shall lie to the next higher authority to whom such other authority is administratively subordinate.

SCHEDULE.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

SCHEDULE.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(1) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.		
Office Establishment of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Local Government.
		*(2) *Agricultural Department.*		
1. Office establishment of the Director of Agriculture.	Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director in respect of orders passed by the Persona Assistant and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.
2. Establishments under the Deputy Directors of Agriculture or District Agricultural officers or Superintendents of Agricultural Research stations—				
(i) Upper and lower subordinates and mechanics.	Deputy Directors or District Agricultural officers or Superintendents of Agricultural Research stations.	Do.	Do.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by Deputy Director, District Agricultural Officer or Superintendents of Agricultural Research Stations, and the Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.
(ii) Other clerical and menial establishments.	Do.	Deputy Directors, District Agricultural officers or Superintendents of Agricultural Research stations.	Deputy Directors, District Agricultural officers or Superintendents of Agricultural Research station.	Director of Agriculture.
3. Establishment under the Curator, Botanical and other Public Gardens—				
(i) Upper and lower subordinates.	Curator	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Curator and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.

(ii) Other establishments and menials.	Do.	Curator	Curator	Director of Agriculture.
4. Establishments working in the Madras Agricultural College, and those attached to the Central Farm and College Estate—				
(i) Upper and lower subordinates and supervisors.	Principal ..	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Principal and the Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Director of Agriculture
(ii) Clerks, mechanics, Artists, Sanitary Inspectors, draughtsman, tracer, Laboratory attendants and menials.	Do. ..	Principal ..	Principal ..	Director of Agriculture.
5. Establishments working in the Research section—				
(i) Upper and lower subordinates.	Heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations and the Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.
(ii) Clerks, Artists, fieldmen, Laboratory attendants and menials.	Do.	Heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations.	Heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations.	Director of Agriculture.
6. Establishment attached to Agricultural Middle Schools—				
(i) Upper and lower subordinates and non-technical teachers.	Headmasters ..	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the headmasters and the Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.
(ii) Maistri and menials	Do. ..	Headmaster ..	Headmaster ..	Director of Agriculture.
7. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons ..	Principal, Agricultural College, or Deputy Director of Agriculture.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Principal, Agricultural College, and Deputy Director of Agriculture, and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.
8. Compounder, Agricultural College Veterinary Hospital, Coimbatore.	Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Principal, Agricultural College, and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

* G.O. No. 145, Public, dated 28th January 1930.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(3) Board of Examiners.		
Office establishment of the Board of Examiners— (i) Clerks (ii) Menials	Secretary ..	Secretary ..	Secretary ..	President.
		(4) Cinchona Department.		
Office establishment of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Local Government.
		*(5) Civil Veterinary Department.**		
1. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons— (i) Working in the College	Principal ..	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.
(ii) Working in the office of the Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Do.	Do.	Local Government.
(iii) Working elsewhere	District Veterinary Officers.	Do.	Do.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by District Veterinary Officers and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.
2. Office establishment belonging to superior service and compounders— (i) Working in the office of the Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Do.	Do.	Local Government.
(ii) Working in the College	Principal ..	Principal ..	Do.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(iii) Working elsewhere,* except the compounder in the Agricultural College Veterinary Hospital, Coimbatore.	District Veterinary Officers.	District Veterinary Officers.	Do.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by District Veterinary Officers and Local Government in respect of orders passed by Director of Veterinary Services.
*3. Peons and menials—				
(i) Working in the office of the Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Local Government.
(ii) Working in the College	Principal ..	Principal ..	Principal ..	Director of Veterinary Services.
(iii) Working elsewhere	District Veterinary Officers.	District Veterinary Officers.	District Veterinary Officers.	Do.

(6) *Co-operative Department.*†

1. Sub-Deputy Registrars	Registrar ..	Registrar ..	Reduction : Registrar. Removal or dismissal : Local Government.	Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
2. Senior Inspectors	Deputy Registrar.	Do. ..	Registrar ..	Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar.
3. Junior Inspectors	Sub-Deputy Registrar.	Deputy Registrar.	Do. ..	Deputy Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar.
4. Clerical establishments working under—				
(i) Sub-Deputy Registrars	Sub-Deputy Registrars.	Deputy Registrars.	Deputy Registrars.	Deputy Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Sub-Deputy Registrar, and Registrar in respect of the orders passed by the Deputy Registrar.
(ii) Deputy Registrars	Deputy Registrars.	Do.	Do.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
5. Clerical establishments in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies	Registrar ..	Registrar ..	Registrar ..	Local Government.

* G.O. No. 570, Public, dated 28th June 1928.

† *Note.*—District Labour Officers and the Special Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, Madura, shall have the same powers as Sub-Deputy Registrars in regard to subordinates of the Co-operative Department working under them and there shall be the same right of appeal.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(6) *Co-operative Department*—cont.		
6. Menials	Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies according as the menial is employed in the office of the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies according as the menial is employed in the office of the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies according as the menial is employed in the office of the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Deputy Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar except censure of menials passed by Registrar.
		[G.O. No. 690, Public, dated 4th June 1930.]		
		(7) *Ecclesiastical Department.*		
Establishment under the—				
1. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.	Presidency Senior Chaplain.	Presidency Senior Chaplain	Presidency Senior Chaplain.	Local Government.
2. Right Reverend the Bishop	Right Reverend the Bishop.	Right Reverend the Bishop.	Right Reverend the Bishop.	Do.
3 Ven'ble the Archdeacon	Ven'ble the Archdeacon.	Ven'ble the Archdeacon.	Ven'ble the Archdeacon.	Do.
4. Registrar of Diocese	Registrar of Diocese.	Registrar of Diocese.	Registrar of Diocese.	Do.

(8) *Educational Department*

1. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a pay of less than Rs. 75 per mensem excluding Deputy Inspectors of the junior grade employed directly under or in offices and institutions under the control of—				
(i) District Educational Officers.	District Educational Officers	District Educational Officers.	District Educational Officers.	Director of Public Instruction.
(ii) Inspector of European Schools.	Inspector of European Schools.	Inspector of European Schools.	Inspector of European Schools.	Do.
(iii) Principals of Government Colleges.	Principals of Government Colleges.	Principals of Government Colleges.	Principals of Government Colleges.	Do.
2. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 45—3—90 per mensem or posts carrying a pay of less than Rs. 75 per mensem employed directly under or in offices and institutions under the control of—				
(i) Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Do.
(ii) The Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Do.
(iii) The Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Mistresses Royapetta.	Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Do.

Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
		(8) *Educational Department*—cont.		
3. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 45 - 3—90 per mensem employed under—				
The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	Director of Public Instruction.
4. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a pay not exceeding Rs. 65 per mensem employed under—				
(i) The Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras.	The Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras.	The Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras.	The Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras.	Do.
(ii) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.	Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.	Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.	Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.	Do
(iii) The Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library.	Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library	Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library.	Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library	Do
(iv) Woman Specialist in Physical Education.	Woman Specialist in Physical Education.	Woman Specialist in Physical Education.	Woman Specialist in Physical Education.	Do
		[G.O. No. 215, Public, dated 24th February 1929.]		
[1] 5. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying pay not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem employed under—				
(i) Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.	Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam respectively.	Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam respectively.	Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam respectively.	Do.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(ii) Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam.	Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam, respectively.	Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam, respectively.	Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam, respectively.	Do.

[G.O. No. 520, Public, dated 3rd May 1929.]

6. Officers of the subordinate service employed under—				
(i) The Superintendent, Government Museum.	Superintendent, Government Museum.	Superintendent, Government Museum.	Superintendent, Government Museum.	Local Government
(ii) The Commissioner for Government Examinations.	The Commissioner for Government Examinations.	The Commissioner for Government Examinations.	The Commissioner for Government Examinations.	Do
7. Officers of the subordinate service employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and all other officers of the subordinate service in the Educational Department not falling under any of the classes above mentioned.	Director of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Instruction.	Do
[2] 8. Supervisors of Schools in the Agency tracts and clerks, attenders and peons in the offices of Deputy Inspectors in the Agency.	Special Assistant Agents.	Special Assistant Agents.	Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and the Government Agent, East Godavari.	Agents in respect of the orders passed by the Special Assistant Agents and the Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Agent.

[1] Substituted by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

[2] [G.O. No. 104, Public dated 20th January 1930.]

Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
(9) *Excise Department.*				
1. Superintendents and clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Excise including the clerks doing 'stamps' work	Secretary ..	Secretary ..	Commissioner of Excise.	Commissioner of Excise in respect of orders passed by the Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Excise.
2. Laboratory establishment attached to the office of the Commissioner of Excise.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. do.
3. Attenders and peons	Assistant Secretary.	Assistant Secretary.	Assistant Secretary.	Secretary.
4. Clerical establishment under Assistant Commissioners.	Assistant Commissioners of Excise.	Assistant Commissioners of Excise.	Assistant Commissioners of Excise.	Commissioner of Excise.
5. Clerical establishment under Excise Inspectors.	Excise Inspectors.	Excise Inspectors.	Do.	Assistant Commissioner in respect of orders passed by Inspectors and Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner.
(10) *Factory Inspection Department.*				
Subordinate staff working under the— (i) Chief Inspector of Factories ..	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Commissioner of Labour.
(ii) Inspectors	Inspectors ..	Do.	Do.	Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of orders passed by Inspectors and the Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Chief Inspector of Factories.
(11) *Fisheries Department.*				
1. Office establishment of— (i) The Director of Fisheries .. (ii) The Inspector of Fisheries at Vizagapatam and the staff under him. (iii) The Inspector of Fisheries, the Nilgiris, and the staff under him.	Director of Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries.	Local Government.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(iv) The staff at the (1) Cannery, Chaliyam, (2) Marine Aquarium, Madras, (3) Zoological supply section, Ennore, and (4) Research station, Calicut.				
2. Fieldmen, petty yard officers, clerks, attenders and peons.	[1] Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Assistant Director (Coast), and Assistant Director (Inland) in respect of the subordinates employed under each.	[1] Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Assistant Director (Coast), and Assistant Director (Inland) in respect of the subordinates employed under each.	[1] Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Assistant Director (Coast), and Assistant Director (Inland) in respect of the subordinates employed under each.	Director of Fisheries.
3. Staff (other than those included in item 2) working under the [1] Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.	[1] Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries in respect of orders passed by the [1] Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Fisheries.
4. Staff (other than those included in item 2) working under the Assistant Director (Coast).	Assistant Director (Coast).	Do.	Do.	Director of Fisheries in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Director and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Fisheries.
5. Staff (other than those included in item 2) working under the Assistant Director (Inland).	Assistant Director (Inland).	Do.	Do.	Do. do.

(12) *Forest Department.*

1. Establishment of the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests.	Chief Conservator.	Chief Conservator.	Chief Conservator.	Local Government.
2. Rangers	District Forest Officer.	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Conservator in respect of orders passed by the District Forest Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Conservator.
3. Foresters	Do	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer.	Conservator.

[1] G.O. No. 723, Public, dated 3rd July 1929.

(12) *Forest Department*—cont.

Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
4. Forest guards	Range Officer ..	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer in respect of orders passed by the Range Officer and Conservator in respect of orders passed by the District Forest Officer.
Office establishment of the—				
5. Conservator	Conservator ..	Conservator .	Conservator ..	Chief Conservator.
6 District Forest Officer	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer	Collector.
7. Range Officer	Do.	Do.	Do.	Conservator.
8. Chief Forest Engineer	Chief Forest Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.	Chief Conservator.
9. Establishments under the Forest Engineer, Sappal—				
(a) Office establishment	Forest Engineer.	Forest Engineer.	Forest Enginner.	Chief Forest Engineer.
(b) Field establishments	Forest Engineer or the Mill Manager as the case may be.	Forest Engineer or the Mill Manager as the case may be.	Forest Engineer or the Mill Manager as the case may be.	Do.
10. Establishments under the Forest Utilization Officer—				
(a) Office establishment	Forest Utilization Officer.	Forest Utilization Officer.	Forest Utilization Officer.	Chief Forest Engineer.
(b) Field establishments	Vide Note (1).	Vide Note (1)	Vide Note (1)	
11. Establishments under the Forest Engineer, Madras—				
(a) Office establishment	Forest Engineer.	Forest Engineer.	Forest Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.
(b) Field establishments	Vide Note (2)	Vide Note (2)	Vide Note (2)	
12. Establishments under the Logging Engineer—				
(a) Office establishment	Logging Engineer.	Logging Engineer.	Logging Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.
(b) Field establishments.	Vide Note (3)	Vide Note (3)	Vide Note (3)	

[1]13. Establishments under the Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore—				
(i) Clerks (ii) Storekeeper (iii) Overseer (iv) Curator (v) Forest Guard	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Chief Conservator.
(vi) Peons working under the—				
(a) Instructors ..	Instructors ..	Instructors ..	Instructors ..	Principal.
(b) Principal and his office.	Principal ..	Principal ..	Principal ..	Chief Conservator.
(vii) Other menials	House Tutor ..	House Tutor ..	House Tutor ..	Principal.
14. Forest Research Officer's establishment—				
(i) Office establishment	Forest Research Officer.	Forest Research Officer.	Forest Research Officer.	Conservator.
(ii) Rangers	Do.	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Forest Research Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Conservator.
(iii) Foresters	Do.	Forest Research Officer.	Forest Research Officer.	Conservator.
(iv) Forest guards	Range Officer ..	Do.	Do.	Forest Research Officer in respect of orders passed by the Range Officer and Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Forest Research Officer.
[1]15. Subordinates under the Inspector of Live-stock (clerk, compounder and peons).	Inspector of Live-stock.	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Inspector of Live-stock and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Conservator.
[2]16. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons ..	Conservator of Forests.	[3][Director of Veterinary Services.]	[3][Director of Veterinary Services.]	Chief Conservator of Forests in respect of orders passed by the Conservator and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the [3][Director of Veterinary Services].

[1][G.O. No. 730, Public, dated 29th August 1928.] [2][G.O. No. 570, Public, dated 28th June 1928.]
[3][G.O. No. 522, Public, dated 3rd May 1929.]

NOTE.—(1) The Forest Utilization Officer will exercise the powers of a District Forest Officer and the Chief Forest Engineer the powers of a Conservator.
(2) The Forest Engineer will exercise the powers of a District Forest Officer and the Chief Forest Engineer the powers of a Conservator.
(3) The Logging Engineer will exercise the powers of a District Forest Officer and the Chief Forest Engineer the powers of a Conservator.

Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
		(12) Forest Department—cont.		
17. Subordinates under the Special Forest Officer, Golgonda Agency—				
(i) Rangers	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Agent ..	Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Agent.
(ii) Foresters and Forest guards ..	Do.	Do.	Special Forest Officer.	Agent.
(iii) Office establishment of the Special Forest Officer.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(iv) Establishment of the Range Officer.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
*18. Subordinates under the Assistant Chenchu officer—				
(i) Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Local Government.
(ii) Supervisor of Schools	District Educational Officer.	District Educational Officer.	District Educational Officer.	Director of Public Instruction.
(iii) Clerk of the Assistant Chenchu Officer.	District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.	District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.	District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.	Collector of Kurnool.
(iv) Teachers of elementary schools (Chenchus).	District Forest Officer of the district in which the school is situated.	District Forest Officer of the district in which the school is situated.	District Forest Officer of the district in which the school is situated.	Do.
(v) Menials	Assistant Chenchu Officer.	Assistant Chenchu Officer.	Assistant Chenchu officer.	Do.
19. Subordinates under the Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs—				
(i) Rangers	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Agent ..	Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Agent.

(ii) Foresters	Range Officer ..	Do.	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer in respect of orders passed by the Range Officer and the Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer.
(iii) Forest guards	Do.	Withholding of promotion, Range Officer; suspension, Special Forest Officer.	Do.	Do. do.
(iv) Office establishment of the Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Do.	Agent.
(v) Office establishment of the Range Officers.	Range Officers ..	Do.	Do.	Special Forest Officer in respect of orders passed by the Range Officer and the Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer.
20. Subordinates under the Forest Assistant, Balliguda.	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Chief Conservator.

(13) *Government Press.*

[2]1. Clerical establishment, computors, employees in the confidential section, Penitentiary and Ootacamund Branch Presses and all permanent employees on a substantive pay of over Rs. 100.	Superintendent, Government Press.	Superintendent, Government Press.	Superintendent, Government Press.	Local Government.
2. All other posts not included in the above item.	Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.	Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.	Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.	Superintendent, Government Press.

(14) *Industries Department.*

1. Office establishment of the Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Local Government.
2. District Industrial Engineering staff and the staff in the Industrial Engineering Workshop—				
(i) Supervisors and Surveyors and Mechanics, First grade.	Industrial Engineer.	Do.	Do.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Industrial Engineer and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
(ii) Clerical and other establishments.	Do.	Industrial Engineer.	Industrial Engineer	Director of Industries.

[1] [G.O. No. 730, Public, dated 29th August 1928.]
[2] [G.O. No. 68, Public, dated 21st January 1929.]

(14) *Industries Department*—cont.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
3. Establishment in the Textile Institute, staff employed in the weaving parties and the staff employed in sericultural work—				
(i) Factory Manager and Superintendents.	[1] Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute.	Director of Industries	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the [1] Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
(ii) Clerical and other establishments.	Do.	[1] Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute.	[1] Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute.	Director of Industries.
4. Industrial Institute, Madura—				
(i) Assistant Superintendent, Motor-car Foreman and Manager.	Superintendent of the Institute.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent of the Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
(ii) Other establishments	Do.	Superintendent of the Institute.	Superintendent of the Institute.	Director of Industries.
5. Madras Trades School—				
(i) Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers.	Principal ..	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
(ii) Clerical and other establishments.	Do. ..	Principal ..	Principal ..	Director of Industries.
6. Leather Trades Institute—				
(i) Assistants	[2] Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the [2] Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.

(ii) Clerical and other establishments.	Do.	[2] Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute.	[2] Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute.	Director of Industries.
7. [6] School of Arts and Crafts, Madras— (i) Teachers and Head Clerk ..	Principal ..	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
(ii) Clerical and other establishments.	Do.	Principal ..	Principal ..	Director of Industries.
8. [3] Kerala Soap Institute Calicut. 9. Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory, Madras). } Incumbents of the temporary posts in these two institutes who hold a lien on permanent appointments in other departments of Government or other offices in the Industries Department.	Superintendent of the Institute concerned.	[4]	[4]	Director of Industries.
10. Menials [5]	The Industrial Engineer, Madras. [1] Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. The Superintendent, Industrial Institute, Madura.	The Industrial Engineer, Madras. [1] Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. The Superintendent, Industrial Institute, Madura.	The Industrial Engineer, Madras. [1] Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. The Superintendent, Industrial Institute, Madura.	Director of Industries.

[1] G.O. No. 652, Public, dated 11th June 1929.
[2] G.O. No. 181, Public, dated 3rd February 1930.
[3] Added by G.O. No. 1018, Public, dated 20th October 1927.
[4] These punishments would not be awarded to these officers, but they should be reverted to their permanent post if the circumstances of the case require it. If punishment was also required, the matter should be reported to the officer superior in the office or department to which the reversions are made.
NOTE.—Incumbents of the temporary posts in the two institutes who hold no permanent appointment under Government may be awarded any punishment by the authority competent to appoint them and no appeal lies against such punishments.
[5] In respect of menials employed in their respective sections.
[6] G.O. No. 901, Public, dated 25th July 1930.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(14) *Industries Department*—cont.		
10. Menials [1]	The Principal, Madras Trades School, Madras. The Principal, Leather Trades Institute, Madras. [4] The Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	The Principal, Madras Trades School, Madras. The Principal, Leather Trades Institute, Madras. [4] The Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	The Principal, Madras Trades, School, Madras. The Principal, Leather Trades Institute, Madras. [4] The Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	Director of Industries.
		(15) *Jail Department.*		
Office establishment of the Inspector-General of Prisons— Manager Clerks Attenders Peons	Inspector-General of Prisons.	Inspector-General of Prisons.	Inspector-General of Prisons.	Local Government.
		(16) *Labour Department.*		
1. District Labour Officers and Special Deputy Tahsildars.	Collector of the district concerned in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Labour in the City of Madras.	[2]	[2]	Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by Collectors and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Labour.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

2. Special Inspectors, Deputy Surveyors, Special Overseers, and clerical staff working under the District Labour Officers.	District Labour Officer.	Collector of the district concerned in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Labour in the Madras City.	Collector of the district concerned in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Labour in the Madras City.	Collector in respect of orders passed by the District Labour Officer; Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Collector and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Labour.
3. [3] Ministerial staff in the office of the Commissioner of Labour.	Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour.	Commissioner of Labour.	Commissioner of Labour.	Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Personal Assistant and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Labour.
4. Labour School Teachers	District Labour Officer.	District Labour Officer.	District Labour Officer.	Commissioner of Labour.
5. Office establishment of the Kallar Special Officer—				
(i) Accountant	Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer.	Commissioner of Labour.	Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Kallar Special Officer and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Labour.
(ii) Clerks	Assistant Kallar Special Officer.	Do.	Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Kallar Special Officer and the Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Kallar Special Officer.
6. Educational establishment under the Kallar Special Officer—				
(i) Supervisors and clerks ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
(ii) Teachers	Do.	Assistant Kallar Special Officer.	Assistant Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer.
7. Darkhast establishment under the Kallar Special Officer—				
(i) Deputy Tahsildars	Collector	Collector ..	Collector ..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Kallar Special Officer and the Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Collector.
(ii) Labour Overseers	Assistant Kallar Special Officer.			
(iii) Clerks	Do.			

[1] In respect of menials employed in their respective sections.

[2] These punishments would not be awarded to such officers as the Commissioner would simply revert any officer so unsatisfactory as to require them to his permanent post. If punishment was also required, the Commissioner could report the matter to the officers superior in the regular line.

[3] Substituted by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

[4] G.O. No. 901, Public, dated 25th July 1930.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(16) *Labour Department*—cont.				
8. Industrial establishment under the Kallar Special Officer—Instructors	Assistant Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Kallar Special Officer and the Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Kallar Special Officer.

NOTE.—The powers delegated in this statement are subject to the condition that the Kallar Special Officer or his Assistant or the Commissioner of Labour cannot reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss officers holding permanent appointments elsewhere but can only revert such officers to their permanent appointments or make recommendation to the authority who is empowered to inflict such punishment or do both.

(17) *Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement Department.*

(*a*) Survey Parties.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
1. Sub-Assistant Directors of Survey and Head Surveyors.	Assistant Directors in charge of parties.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey in respect of orders passed by Assistant Directors and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Director of Survey.
2. Head Draftsman, Head Clerk and Head Accountant.	Assistant Directors in charge of parties.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey in respect of orders passed by Assistant Directors and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Director of Survey.
3. All other subordinates	Do.	Assistant Directors in charge of parties.	Assistant Directors in charge of parties.	Director of Survey.

(G.O. No. 341, Public, dated 16th April 1928.)

(*b*) Central Survey Office.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
1. All officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 65.	Assistant Directors in charge of central office.	Assistant Directors in charge of central office.	Assistant Directors in charge of central office.	Director of Survey.
2. All officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 65 ..	Do.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey in respect of orders passed by Assistant Directors in charge of central office and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Director of Survey.

(c) * Settlement Parties.

1. Uncovenanted Assistants	Board of Revenue.	Board of Revenue.	Board of Revenue.	Local Government.
2. Tahsildars 3. Deputy Tahsildars 4. Supervisors	Special Assistant Settlement Officer.	Withholding of promotion—Collector; Suspension—Collector up to six months and the Board if more than six months	Do.	Special Settlement Officer in respect of orders passed by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer; Collector in respect of orders passed by the Special Settlement Officer; the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Board of Revenue.
5. Other subordinates including Revenue Inspectors working under the Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer.	Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer as the case may be.	Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer as the case may be.	Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer as the case may be.	

NOTE.—In the case of persons not attached to the permanent staff of any district, the powers assigned to the Collector will be exercised by the Board of Revenue.

(d) Office of the Board of Revenue—Land Revenue and Settlement.

1. † First Assistant, Board of Revenue ..	Board of Revenue.	Board of Revenue.	Board of Revenue.	Local Government.
2. Manager, Court of Wards	Secretary ..	Do.	Do.	Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Board of Revenue.
3. Superintendents and clerks	Do. ..	Secretary ..	Do.	Do. do.
4. Attenders, muchis, peons and other menials.	Assistant Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries.	Secretary.

* Altered by G.O. No. 341, Public, dated 16th April 1928.

† Added by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(17) *Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement Department*—cont.		
		(e) District Revenue Establishments.		
* Huzur Sarishtadar	Collector	Withholding of promotion—Collector; Suspension—(a) if on account of work done as a Revenue Officer, Collector; (b) if on account of work done in a magisterial capacity, Local Government.	(a) If on account of work done as a Revenue Officer, Collector. (b) If on account of work done in a magisterial capacity, Local Government.	Board of Revenue, in respect of orders passed by the Collector; His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
* Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars (including Forest Panchayat Deputy Tahsildars) and Taluk Sarishtadars.	Divisional Officer.	Do.	Do.	Collector, in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer or Forest Panchayat Officer; Board of Revenue, in respect of orders passed by the Collector; and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
Sub-Magistrates	Do.	Withholding of promotion—Collector;	Local Government.	Collector in respect of orders passed by Divisional Officer; Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector; and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
	Suspension—Local Government. In cases of urgency in which immediate suspension is necessary, the Collector should apply by telegraph to the Local Government for an order of suspension pending the issue of final orders. (G.O. No. 751, Public, dated 18th June 1930.)			
Taluk Head Accountant	Divisional Officer.	Collector ..	Collector ..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.

Collector's establishment— Staff under the direct control of the— (1) Collector	Collector ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Board of Revenue.
(ii) Treasury Deputy Collector— (1) Head Accountants and Cashkeepers.	Treasury Deputy Collector.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Treasury Deputy Collector and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.
(2) Accountants, clerks and shroffs.	Do.	Treasury Deputy Collector.	Treasury Deputy Collector.	Collector.
Clerks in a division, including those working as Revenue Inspectors.	Heads of offices ..	Divisional Officer.	Divisional Officer.	Divisional Officer in respect of orders passed by heads of offices subordinate to him and the Collector in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer.
Menial establishments	Do. ..	In the case of menials working in the offices of Deputy Tahsildars not in independent charge and Stationary Sub-Magistrates, (Revenue) Divisional Officers; in other cases, the head of the office.	In the case of menials working in the offices of Deputy Tahsildars not in independent charge and Stationary Sub-Magistrates, (Revenue) Divisional Officers; in other cases, the head of the office.	Officer next in rank above the one awarding the punishment.

[G.O. No. 1249, Public (Services), dated 28th November 1929.]

Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	Divisional Officer.	Collector ..	Collector ..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.
Town Surveyors	Municipal Chairmen and Collector.	Municipal Chairmen and Collector.	Municipal Chairmen and Collector.	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Chairmen and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.
Union Surveyors	Union Board Presidents and Collector.	Collector ..	Collector	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Union Board Presidents and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.

(G.O. No. 49, Public, dated 14th January 1929.)

* In the case of an officer who is not exercising magisterial powers, the Collector's power of suspension is limited to suspension up to a period of six months, while the Board's power is subject to no such restriction. As regards an officer exercising magisterial powers, the power of suspension is with the Local Government.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
[1] (*f*) *Establishment for Land Acquisition, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.*				
Office establishment of the Special Officer for Land Acquisition, South Indian Railway, and the Office and Field establishments of the Special Deputy Collectors for Land Acquisition, South Indian Railway.	The Special Officer or the Special Deputy Collectors as the case may be.	The Special Officer or the Special Deputy Collectors as the case may be.	The Special Officer or the Special Deputy Collectors as the case may be.	The Special Officer in respect of orders passed by the Special Deputy Collector and Collector in respect of orders passed by the Special Officer.
(18) *Law Officers of Government.*				
Office establishment of the—				
1. Advocate-General	Advocate-General.	Advocate-General.	Advocate-General.	Local Government.
2. Public Prosecutor	Public Prosecutor.	Public Prosecutor.	Public Prosecutor.	Do.
3. Government Pleader, Madras ..	Government Pleader, Madras.	Government Pleader, Madras.	Government Pleader, Madras.	Do.
4. Crown Prosecutor	Crown Prosecutor.	Crown Prosecutor.	Crown Prosecutor.	Do.
5. Sheriff of Madras	Sheriff of Madras.	Sheriff of Madras.	Sheriff of Madras.	Do.
(19) *Legislative Council Office.*				
Office establishment of the Secretary, Legislative Council.	Secretary, Legislative Council.	Secretary, Legislative Council.	Secretary, Legislative Council.	President.
(20) *Local Fund Accounts Department.*				
Officce of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts—				
(i) Superintendents, clerks and menials.	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Local Government.
(ii) District Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

2. Offices of the Deputy and Assistant Examiners of Local Fund Accounts—				
(i) Superintendents and clerks ..	Deputy or Assistant Examiner, as the case may be.	Do.	Do.	Examiner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy or Assistant Examiner and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
(ii) Menials	Do.	Deputy or Assistant Examiner, as the case may be.	Deputy or Assistant Examiner, as the case may be.	Examiner.

(21) *Madras Record Office.*

1. The Senior Assistant, the Madras Record Office.	Curator, Madras Record Office.	Finance Secretary to Government.	Finance Secretary to Government.	The Local Government.
Other clerks and menials, the Madras Record Office.	Do.	Curator, Madras Record Office.	Curator, Madras Record Office.	Do.

(G.O. No. 283, Public, dated 12th March 1929.)

(22) *Marine Department.*

1. Establishment in the Presidency Port Office, Madras.	Presidency Port Officer, Madras.	Presidency Port Officer, Madras.	Presidency Port Officer, Madras.	Local Government.
2. Establishments under the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras—				
(i) Office Establishment	Deputy Port Conservator.	Chairman, Madras Port Trust.	Chairman, Madras Port Trust.	Chairman, Madras Port Trust, in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Port Conservator and Local Government, in respect of orders passed by the Chairman, Madras Post Trust.
(ii) Boat Staff	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
(iii) Signal Staff	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
(iv) Tug Staff	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
3. Establishment under Port Officers in the mufassal.	Port Officers concerned.	[2] Withholding of promotion—Presidency Port Officer; suspension—Port Officers concerned.	Presidency Port Officer.	Presidency Port Officer in respect of orders passed by other Port Officers and Local Government, in respect of orders passed by the Presidency Port Officer.

[1] Added by G.O. No. 1018, Public, dated 20th October 1927.

[2] G.O. No. 615, Public, dated 13th May 1930.

NOTE.—In the case of persons not attached to the permanent staff of any district, the powers assigned to the Collector will be exercised by the Board of Revenue.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(22) *Marine Department*—cont.		
4. Establishment under the Agent for Government Consignments, Madras.	Agent for Government Consignments.	Agent for Government Consignments.	Presidency Port Officer.	Presidency Port Officer in respect of orders passed by the Agent for Government Consignments and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Presidency Port Officer.
		(23) *Medical Department.*		
1. Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Lady Apothecaries, Matrons and Sisters.	[1] Surgeon-General.	[1] Surgeon-General.	[1] Surgeon-General.	Local Government.
2. Nurses	District Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Hospitals.	District Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Hospitals.	Do.	Surgeon-General in respect of orders passed by District Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Hospitals and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Surgeon-General.
3. Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in Jails.	Medical Officers of Jails, Superintendents of Jails and Inspector-General of Prisons.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General in respect of orders passed by Medical officers of Jails, Suprintendents of Jails and Inspector-General of Prisons and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Surgeon-General.
4. Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed on plague duty.	Surgeon-General.	Withholding of promotion—Surgeon-General; suspension—Collector.	Do.	Local Government.
5. Establishment of the office of the Surgeon-General.	Do.	Surgeon-General.	Do.	Do.

6. Establishment under Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons other than those included in items 1 and 2 above.	Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Surgeon-General.
7. Establishment in Presidency Hospitals other than those included in items 1 and 2 above.	Superintendents of Hospitals concerned.	Superintendents of Hospitals concerned.	Superintendents of Hospitals concerned.	Do.
8. Establishment in Mufassal Hospitals and Dispensaries other than those included in items 1 and 2 above.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Do.
[2] 9. Establishments other than those included in items 1 and 2 attached to the—				
(i) Medical College	Principal, Medical College.	Principal, Medical College.	Principal, Medical College.	Do.
(ii) Medical schools	Superintendent of the Medical school concerned.	Superintendent of the Medical school concerned.	Superintendent of the Medical school concerned.	Do.
(iii) Mental Hospital	Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.	Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.	Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.	Do.
10. Establishment under the Chemical Examiner.	Chemical Examiner.	Chemical Examiner.	Chemical Examiner.	Do.
11. Medical Establishments, other than those included in items 1 and 2, in the Agency tracts and Laccadives and Amin Divi.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Do.

[1] Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils are empowered to suspend and reduce Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed under local bodies with the previous consent of the Surgeon-General; the appeal in such cases will be governed by the rules under the Local Boards Act and under the District Municipalities Act.

[2] Added by G.O. No. 1018, Public, dated 20th October 1927.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(23) Medical Department—cont.		
12. Establishments in the Government School of Indian Medicine and the Hospital attached thereto—				
(i) Resident Medical Officers, Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers.	Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine.	Local Government.	Local Government.	Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Principal and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
(ii) Other establishments ..	Do.	Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine.	Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine.	Local Government.
		(24) Police Department.		
1. Inspectors— Mufassal	Superintendent.	Deputy Inspector-General.	Reduction—Deputy Inspector-General; removal and dismissal—Inspector-General of Police.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent; Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Inspector-General.
City	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Police.
2. [1][Sergeants and Sergeant-Majors]— City	Do.	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Reduction—Deputy Commissioner; removal and dismissal—Commissioner of Police.	Do. do.

Mufassal	Superintendent.	Superintendent.	Reduction—Superintendent; removal and dismissal—Inspector-General.	The Deputy Inspector-General of Police in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Inspector-General.
3. Sub-Inspectors—Mufassal	Do.	Do.	Reduction—Superintendent; removal and dismissal—Deputy Inspector-General.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent and the Inspector-General of Police in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
City	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Reduction—Deputy Commissioner; removal and dismissal—Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner.
4. Jamadars, Head Constables and Constables—City	Do.	Do.	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Deputy Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner.
Mufassal	Subdivisional Officers.	Superintendent.	Superintendent.	Superintendent in respect of orders passed by the Subdivisional Officer and Deputy Inspector-General of Police in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent.

NOTE.—The forms of punishment detailed below which have been recognized under Police Orders can also be legally imposed as the Classification Rules made under section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act have effect *subject* to the provisions of any law for the time being in force :—

Punishment Drill.
Extra Guard duty.
Fatigue duty.
* Confinement to barracks or camp.
Extra work.
Black marks.

* Forfeiture of Lance-Naik allowance without loss of rank.

Fines in the case of men employed on temporary establishments.

Deferred punishments and fine up to 10 days' pay in the case of Special Police.

(G.O. No. 116, Public, dated 1st February 1929, as amended by [*] G.O. No. 617, Public, dated 29th May 1929.)
(G.O. No. 215, Public, dated 10th February 1930.)
[1] G.O. No. 1146, Public (Services), dated 5th November 1929.
[2] (G.O. No. 617, Public, dated 29th May 1929.)

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(24) *Police Department*—cont.		
5. Clerical establishment of the office of the Inspector-General of Police—[1] Administrative Branch.	Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch.	Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch.	Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch.	Inspector-General of Police.
6. Office establishment of the Commissioner of Police, including the staff working under the Deputy Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners of Police.	Deputy Commissioners of Police.	Reduction—Deputy Commissioners; removal and dismissal—Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police in respect of orders passed by the [2] Deputy Commissioners and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner.
[1] 7. Photographer, Central Crime Department.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.	Reduction — Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch; removal and dismissal—Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police in respect of [1] orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Police.
[1] 8. Establishment under the Police Surgeon, Madras City—				
(1) Police Sub-Assistant Surgeon when not seconded from the Medical Department.	Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Commissioner of Police, Madars.	Local Government.
(2) Office establishment—(i) Clerks, Lower Division .. (ii) Menials	Police Surgeon.	Police Surgeon ..	Police Surgeon ..	Commissioner of Police.
[2] (3) Compounder :	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
9. Clerical establishment in the offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Inspector-General of Police.
10. Clerical establishment in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau.	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police.	Deputy Inspector-General.

11. District Police Offices—				
Clerks	Superintendent ..	Superintendent ..	Superintendent.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
Managers and Accountants ..	Do.	Do.	Deputy Inspector-General	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent and Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
12. Police Training School, Vellore—				
Instructor in Plan-drawing ..	Principal ..	Principal ..	Reduction—Principal; removal and dismissal—Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
Other establishments not belonging to the regular cadres.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Principal ..	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
[3] 13. Malabar Special Police—				
(i) Constables, Lance-Naiks, Naiks, Havildars, Company Havildar Majors.		Commandant ..	Commandant ..	Do.
(ii) Jamadars	Assistant Commandant.	Do. ..	Reduction by Commandant, removal and dismissal by Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Commandant in respect of the orders passed by the Assistant Commandant, and Deputy Inspector-General of Police in respect of the orders passed by the Commandant, and Inspector-General of Police in respect of the orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
(iii) Subadars	Commandant ..	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Reduction by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and removal and dismissal by the Inspector-General.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of the orders passed by the Commandant, Inspector-General in respect of the orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General, and Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Inspector-General of Police.
(iv) Recruits and clerks	Assistant Commandant.	Commandant ..	Commandant ..	Commandant in respect of the orders passed by the Assistant Commandant and Deputy Inspector-General in respect of the orders passed by the Commandant.

[1] [G.O. No. 1146, Public (Services), dated 5th November 1929.] [2] [G.O. No. 566, Public (Services), dated 3rd May 1930.]
[3] (G.O. No. 617, Public, dated 29th May 1929.)

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(24) *Police Department*—cont.				
14. Hospital Staff—				
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	Commandant ..	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General in respect of orders passed by the Commandant and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Surgeon-General.
Other Hospital establishments.	Do. ..	Commandant ..	Commandant ..	Surgeon-General.
[1] 15. Motor Launch and Boat Crew— Establishment—				
Drivers Syrangs Lascars Tindals Boatmen	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Commissioner of Police.
Mounted Branch—				
Head Sowars Sowars	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Do.
(25) *Political Department.*				
Office establishment of the—				
(1) Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Local Government.
(2) Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Do.
[2] (3) His Excellency's Body Guard ..	Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.	Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.	Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.	Do.

(4) Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends ..	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	Do.
(5) His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul.[2]	His Britannic Majesty's Consul.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul.	Do.

(26) *Presidency Magistrates' Courts.*

Establishments—Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	Local Government.

(27) *Protector of Emigrants.*

[3] Establishment under the—				
(1) Protector of Emigrants, Madras ..	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Commissioner of Labour.
(2) Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Do.
(3) Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Do.

(28) *Public Health Department.*

1. Office establishment of the Director of Public Health.	Director of Public Health.	Director of Public Health.	Director of Public Health.	Local Government.
2. Health Inspectors[4]	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Second-class Health Officers	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. (*a*) Office establishment of the Sanitary Engineer and establishments excluding inferior and menial servants under the Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Sanitary Engineer.	Sanitary Engineer.	Sanitary Engineer.	Senior Chief Engineer.
(*b*) Inferior and petty establishments under the Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Sanitary Engineer.

[1] (G.O. No. 566, Public, dated 3rd May 1930.)
[2] (G.O. No. 804, Public, dated 30th July 1929.)
[3] Substituted by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.
[4] A President of a local board who is dissatisfied with the work and conduct of a Health Inspector may report him to the Director of Public Health who will take such action thereon as he deems fit (G.O. No. 1024, Public, dated 20th August 1930).

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(28) *Public Health Department*—cont.				
6. Office establishment of the Director of Town-Planning.	Director of Town-Planning.	Director of Town-Planning	Director of Town-Planning.	Local Government.
6. Establishment of the King Institute, Guindy.	Director, The King Institute, Guindy.	Director, The King Institute, Guindy.	Director, The King Institute, Guindy.	Do.
7. Public Health establishments in the Agency Tracts—				
(i) Health Inspectors	Agent to the Governor [1][or the Government Agent].	Agent to the Governor [1][or the Government Agent].	Reduction—Agent to the Governor [1][or the Government Agent]; removal and dismissal—Director of Public Health.	Do.
[2](ii) Vaccinators	Special Assistant Agent.	Special Assistant Agent.	Special Assistant Agent.	The Agent to the Governor [2][or the Government Agent].
(29) *Public Works Department.*				
1. Upper subordinates (Supervisors) ..	Chief Engineer to Government (General and Establishment).	Chief Engineer to Government (General and Establishment).	Chief Engineer to Government (General and Establishment).	Local Government.
2. Ministerial, drawing and inferior staff in the offices of the Chief Engineers.	Chief Engineers to Government.	Chief Engineers to Government.	Chief Engineers to Government.	Do.
3. Lower subordinates, drawing and ministerial staff in the circles, and menial staff in the Superintending Engineers' offices.	Superintending Engineers.	Superintending Engineers.	Superintending Engineers.	Chief Engineer.
4. Inferior and petty establishments in the division.	Executive Engineer.	Executive Engineer.	Executive Engineer.	Superintending Engineer.

5. Non-gazetted staff in the Cauvery Gauging division except upper subordinates.	Executive Engineer in charge.	Executive Engineer in charge.	Executive Engineer in charge.	Chief Engineer.
6. Non-gazetted staff under the Electrical Engineer except Electrical Supervisors.	Electrical Engineer.	Electrical Engineer.	Electrical Engineer.	Do.
7. Non-gazetted staff under the Electrical Inspector to Government.	Electrical Inspector to Government.	Electrical Inspector to Government.	Electrical Inspector to Government.	Local Government.
8. Non-gazetted technical and ministerial establishment under the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Boilers and Prime-movers.	Chief Inspector of Boilers.	Chief Inspector of Boilers.	Chief Inspector of Boilers.	Chief Engineer.
9. Inferior and petty establishments under the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Boilers and Prime-movers.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sanitary Engineer to Government.

(30) *Registrar of Books.*

Office establishment of the Registrar of Books—				
(i) Head clerk	Director of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Instruction.	Local Government.
(ii) Upper division clerks	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(iii) Lower division clerks	Registrar of Books.	Registrar of Books.	Registrar of Books.	Director of Public Instruction.
(iv) Attender	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(v) Muchi and peons	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

[1] (31) *Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.*

Office establishment of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Local Government.

(32) *Registration Department.*

1. Lower division clerks employed in the offices of District Registrars and in those of the Sub-Registrars serving under them.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.

[[1]. G.O. No. 521, Public, dated 3rd May 1929.]
[2]. G.O. No. 335, Public, dated 20th March 1929.
[3]. G.O. No. 1542, Public, dated 2nd December 1930.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(32) Registration Department—cont.		
2. Upper division clerks employed in Registration offices.	District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Inspector-General of Registration.
3. Clerical establishment in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Do.	Do.	Local Government.
4. Menials employed in the offices of Sub-Registrars.	Sub-Registrar ..	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar in respect of orders passed by Sub-Registrars and the Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar.
5. Menials employed in the offices of District Registrars.	District Registrars.	Do.	Do.	Inspector-General of Registration.
6. Menials employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Local Government.
*7. Office establishment of the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—				
(i) Clerks	Assistant Registrar.	Registrar ..	Registrar ..	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
(ii) Menials	Do.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
8. Office establishment of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Local Government.

(33) *Secretariat.*

1. Superintendents	Deputy or Under or Assistant Secretary under whom the officer is serving.	Secretary of the department.	Secretary of the department.	Secretary in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Secretary.
2. Clerks—				
(i) Upper division	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
(ii) Lower division and typists ..	Do.	Deputy or Under or Assistant Secretary under whom the officer is serving.	Secretary ..	Do. do.
3. Stenographers to the Hon'ble Members and Ministers.	Assistant Secretary, Chief Secretariat.	Chief Secretary to Government.	Chief Secretary to Government.	Chief Secretary in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Chief Secretary.
4. Council Dubash	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5. Attenders and menials	Assistant Secretary of the department concerned.	Assistant Secretary of the department concerned.	Assistant Secretary of the department concerned.	Secretary.

† (33-A) *Stamp and Stationery Office.*

1. Manager	Superintendent of Stationery.	Superintendent of Stationery.	Superintendent of Stationery.	The Board of Revenue.
2. Storekeeper, Head Accountant and Head Clerk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Supervisors	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. Upper division clerks	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Lower division clerks and typists ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6. Counters, attenders and muchis ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. Daffadar and peons	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

NOTE.—District Registrars can order suspension for a period not exceeding three months and can withhold increments.

* Substituted by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

† Added by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
		(34) *Translators' Department.*		
Translators' establishment—				
(i) Assistant Translators	Senior Translator to Government.	Local Government.	Local Government.	Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Senior Translator and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
(ii) Senior Assistants	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
(iii) Junior Assistants	Do.	Senior Translator to Government.	Senior Translator to Government.	Local Government.
(iv) Clerks	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(v) Typists	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(vi) Menials	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Notification No. 118, Public, dated 1st April 1927 (Part I, pages 559—575).
G.O. No. 300, Public, dated 1st April 1927.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

30th January 1931]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 277 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 581 supra.]

Duties of Police Surgeon.

(1) Giving medical attendance to officers and men of the Madras City Police, including clerical and menial establishments, (2) running the Police dispensary, (3) keeping in close touch with officers and men of the City Police force under treatment in the various State hospitals in the City, (4) the medical inspection of the force, (5) examining new entrants to the force, applicants for leave, return to duty, etc., (6) examining bus and taxi drivers, (7) granting certificates of age in cases under the Madras Children Act, (8) acting in an advisory capacity in the investigation of crime, explaining facts and any needs and framing questions to medical and other experts and generally acting as an intermediary between the investigating police officers on the one hand and the medical experts on the other, and (9) examining candidates selected in the Madras City for employment in the executive force of the Government Railway Police district, Madras.

Duties of Assistant to the Police Surgeon.

1. To assist the Police Surgeon in prescribing and treating the out-patients; distribution of patients to various hospitals as in-patients or out-patients, e.g., Government Ophthalmic Hospital, the Government Tuberculosis Institute, X-Ray Institute, etc.

2. To sterilize the instruments, surgical dressings, etc.

3. To prepare patients for minor surgical operations.

4. To assist the Surgeon in minor surgical operations.

5. To assist in the special treatment of the venereal cases.

6. General supervision over compounding and dispensing work.

7. Duties connected with the maintenance of general sanitary condition of the Dispensary.

8. Maintenance of General and Special Registers pertaining to the Dispensary (i.e., those for which medical knowledge is required).

9. Charge of the Medical Stores of the Dispensary and maintaining the prescribed stock books of the same.

10. To assist in the examination of urine, blood, foeces, sputum, etc., (macroscopic and microscopic).

11. To assist in the examination of Police recruits and examination for physical fitness of the members of the City Police (including ministerial staff) for returning to duty after sick leave, extension of sick leave and invaliding out.

12. To assist in the examination of accused children brought before the Police Surgeon under the Madras Children Act, for age certificate.

13. Supervision of the clerical work.

[30th January 1931

14. Assisting the Surgeon in outdoor duties, e.g., medical inspection parades, visiting the Police patients in other hospitals, responding to urgent calls from Police officers for sudden illness or accidents.

15. To assist the Police Surgeon in medical examination of bus drivers and conductors.

16. Other duties assigned by the Police Surgeon.

Appendix III

[Vide answer to question No. 283 asked by Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 589 supra.]

I

Letter from the Registrar, Andhra University, to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, dated 11th July 1930, No. 79-A/30.

I have the honour by direction of the Syndicate, to request you to kindly place to the credit of the Andhra University in the Imperial Bank of India, the Statutory grant provided for in the Andhra University (Amendment) Act (Act No. VIII of 1930) which has received the assent of the Governor-General.

* * * *

	RS.
(ii) Building and equipment grant (non-recurring) ...	7,50,000

II

Memorandum from the Government, Education Department, to the Registrar, Andhra University, dated 13th August 1930, No. 2021-C/30-2.

* * * *

3. With reference to section 37-C of the Act, the Registrar is requested to forward a draft of the conditions that should govern the payment of the non-recurring grant of rupees seven and a half lakhs for the buildings and equipment of the University due under that section.

* * * *

III

Letter from the Registrar, Andhra University, dated 31st October 1930, No. 47-A/30.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the draft* conditions regarding the non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs as agreed to by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 10th October 1930. These conditions are similar to those agreed upon between the Government and the Annamalai University with a few verbal alterations.

I am desired to request that you will be kind enough to place the amount at a very early date at the disposal of the University. Kindly let me know when, it is expected, this will be done.

* Printed as annexure to the Government Order infra.

30th January 1931]

IV

G.O. Ms. No. 2589, Law (Education), dated 18th December 1930.

Section 37-C of the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Act II of 1926), provides for the payment by the Local Government to the University of a sum of Rs. 7·50 lakhs for buildings and equipment, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Government and the University. The conditions agreed upon under this section are set out in the annexure.

2. The Accountant-General is requested to place the sum of Rs. 7·50 lakhs (Rupees seven lakhs and fifty thousand only) at the disposal of the University, through the branch of the Imperial Bank, Vizagapatam.

* * * *

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise.

A. F. W. DIXON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Annexure.

Conditions regarding the non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs to the Andhra University.

1. That no portion of the Government contribution or the interest, if any, accruing therefrom shall be spent on objects other than the purchase of land and the provision of buildings and equipment required for University purposes.

2. That such portion of the contribution as is not required immediately for expenditure shall be invested in a manner approved by the Chancellor.

3. That no expenditure shall be incurred from the amount without the prior approval of the University Authority concerned.

4. That plans, specifications and estimates shall have been approved by the competent University Authority.

5. That the construction of works, either departmentally or by contract, shall be done under the supervision of an Engineer, who, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is qualified and competent to undertake the work and who shall be responsible for the structural stability of the building.

6. That the Government Executive Engineer of Vizagapatam Division shall be previously informed of the date of the commencement of the work and that during the progress of the work the Executive Engineer or any subordinate officer deputed by him shall be given ready access to the work at all reasonable times and every reasonable opportunity to inspect and examine materials.

7. That the final bills in respect of the works shall not be passed except on a certificate from the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division, that the works have been completed in accordance with the approved plans and estimates and that the buildings are worth the amount.

8. That in the case of equipment, the purchase shall be made by inviting competitive tenders if the value of any individual article or of a number of articles of the same description to be purchased at a time exceeds Rs. 500.

[30th January 1931

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 285 asked by Mr. K. Koti Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 590 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2589, Law (Education), dated 13th December 1929.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1010-B/29, dated the 9th May 1929.

Order—Ms. No. 2589, *Law* (*Education*), *dated* 13*th December* 1929.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee has recommended—

(1) the use of films of educational value in schools and colleges, and
(2) the use of the cinema in mass adult education.

2. In regard to the first recommendation, the Government agree with the observation of the Committee that they would not recommend expenditure on films and projectors in educational establishments where such expenditure would have to be provided out of normal budgets. The funds available for secondary and higher education are limited and funds for cinemas and projectors could only be provided at the expense of other more useful developments. The Government accordingly do not propose to take any action in this direction. As regards the second recommendation, the Government recognize the important part which might be played by the cinema in mass adult education but do not consider the time has yet come for incurring the considerable cost involved in carrying out the proposal, in view of the fact that almost all the films now available are of non-Indian origin and are unsuited to the purpose of educating the rural population.

The question will be reconsidered if and when a Central Cinema Bureau is constituted by the Government of India as recommended by the Cinematograph Committee and films of educational value suited to the Indian people become available in considerable quantities.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

J. Venkatanarayana,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

30th January 1931]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 288 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 591 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 78, Revenue, dated 15th January 1931

READ—the following papers.—

G.O. Ms. No. 129, Revenue, dated 28th January 1930.

From the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 5907-Abk./3, dated 18th December 1930.

Order—Ms. No. 78, Revenue, dated 15th January 1931.

The Government approve the proposals of the Commissioner of Excise, contained in paragraphs 3 to 5 of his reference read above, for the extension of the dry area in the Tiruchengodu, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks of the Salem district.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Excise.
" Finance Department.
Copy to Local Self-Government Department.

Letter from the Commissioner of Excise, dated the 18th December 1930, C.R. No. 5907-Abk./30.

The Commissioner invites the attention of the Government to his Reference C.R. No. 11487-Abkari, dated 30th November 1929, and the succeeding correspondence ending with G.O. Ms. No. 129, Revenue, dated 28th January 1930. Since the issue of the Government Order the following shops bordering on the experimental area were closed either by the Collector or by the Commissioner's orders :—

Taluk.	Arrack shops.	Toddy shops.
Tiruchengodu ...	Velagoundanpatti ...	Kuttampundi.
	Manickampalayam ...	Munjanur.
Namakkal ...		Nallur.
Rasipuram ...	Navani	Navani.
		Kalangani.
		Kannurpatti.
		Moolakadu.
Salem		Attayampatti.

It has been reported that the local temperance workers and the Co-operative staff of Mr. Ramachandra Rao continued their propaganda against drink and that a genuine desire had consequently sprung up among the people in a great portion of the dry areas to give up drink. In some villages,

[30th January 1931

it is stated, that the people themselves and some of the temperance workers have taken interest in putting down illicit practices and given information of crime to the authorities. There has been no increase in crime as a result of closure of shops.

2. The Commissioner has now visited the area again to judge the success of what has been done and whether the experiment should be continued, extended, or brought to an end. Mr. Bracken who toured in the experimental tracts while he was acting Commissioner found that the experiment had had a beneficial economic effect, but he observed that many weavers from the dry areas were still getting their liquor by going to the nearest shops that were open. This involved cutting short their working hours and so increasing, the hole made in their wages by the price of their drink. He was in favour of joining up the two areas (Tiruchengodu and Elur) and closing certain bordering shops which afforded the opportunity just referred to.

3. (i) The Commissioner is in general agreement with Mr. Bracken. He found everywhere, in and near the present dry areas, a strong body of opinion in favour of further closure, though in some places there were considerable numbers who were against closure of the wanted shops already closed to be re-opened.

(ii) Dealing first with Tiruchengodu the Commissioner visited the weavers' quarters in that town and was quickly surrounded by the inhabitants. The desire to continue the shops closed was practically unanimous and so was the desire to close the neighbouring shops to which the weaker ones were tempted to resort. The shops named were—

Narayanapalayam	Toddy shop
Devanankurichi	Arrrck shop and toddy shop
Thokavadi	Toddy shop
Andipalayam	Do.

and these were visited by the Commissioner who found in each case a general desire by the local people to do without the shops. The shops lie in a semi-circle round Tiruchengodu within a radius of 3 or 4 miles. The Commissioner agreeing with the Inspector and Assistant Commissioner proposes to close them from 1st April 1931.

4. To effect a junction between the two parts of the experiment the Commissioner proposes to close, from 1st April 1931, the following shops of Tiruchengodu taluk :—

(1) Musiri	Toddy shop.
(2) Mavireddipattai	Do.
(3) Thondipatti	Do.
(4) Manali	Do.
(5) Minnampalli	Do.
(6) Vaiyappamali	Do.

He travelled through the belt of country concerned and visited all but the first two of the shops. He found everywhere a strong desire to do without the shops on the part both of the local people and of the people of the dry area to whom the shops were a cause of stumbling.

5. The Puducha tram range of Namakkal circle has become entirely dry except for the toddy and arrack shops at Tirumalaipattai in the south-eastern corner and the Singalandapuram toddy shop on the eastern border. The

latter is an interior shop serving only local needs. The former is on the road from Rasipuram to Namakkal and, though it has not been recommended for closure by Mr. Ramachandra Rao or by the Temperance Propaganda Committee, the local feeling is so strong in favour of closure that the Commissioner is prepared to make the whole range a dry one by closing the Tirumalaipattai shops and transferring Singalandapuram to the adjacent range.

6. There was a strong demand to close the toddy shops at Rasipuram and the toddy and arrack shops at Attanur and both places were visited by the Commissioner. He found very marked public feeling about the matter in each place. In Attanur this resulted almost in a free fight between the dry and the wet parties. It appears that further work is required here to form a more preponderating public opinion before it is desirable to close the shops.

Rasipuram is a large centre where there is a numerous drinking population. The shops have already been rationed to their average consumption for the years before the experiment, as have all shops within 5 miles of the experimental areas. Closure of shops here has not been proposed by the Temperance Propaganda Committee nor by Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the question really belongs to another chapter. Closure in Rasipuram would be no use without closure of shops all round it, and this should await the extension of temperance work by the Committee and the Co-operative staff. In any case the closure of toddy shops without the arrack shop is of doubtful benefit.

7. Map is enclosed showing the proposals for extension of dry area made by Mr. Ramachandra Rao and by the Temperance Committee as well as the proposals now made by the Commissioner.

8. The approximate loss of revenue in the shape of rentals, duty and tree tapping as a result of the present proposal will be Rs. 20,000 per annum.

9. The Commissioner visited a number of places in the area involved in the proposals of Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Temperance Committee which is not included in his present suggestion for extension. Some of the villages are remote and are not concerned in the economic problem of the weavers. In some the opinion seemed to be definitely against closure and in others to be divided. The Commissioner does not find their inclusion in the present extension either necessary or desirable. Closure of shops in these places must await a further spread of the temperance movement.

[30th January 1931

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 293 asked by Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 593 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 705, P.H., dated 26th March 1930.

READ—the following :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, No. 22-C-2/29, dated 24th October 1929.

Order—Ms. No. 705, *P.H., dated 26th March* 1930.

The Government have examined the proposals submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the supply of water to the Salem Municipality from Mettur. The approximate cost of a scheme designed to supply water to the municipal area only is estimated at Rs. 19 lakhs. The cost of investigating this scheme is estimated at Rs. 4,500. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to carry out the detailed investigation of this scheme at once, giving the proposal priority over other pending items and to submit a report to the Government as soon as the investigation is completed. The Salem Municipal Council is requested to place the sum of Rs. 4,500 required to meet the cost of the investigation at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer as soon as possible.

2. The approximate cost of a scheme designed to supply water to the municipal area as well as the villages *en route* is estimated at Rs. 22·65 lakhs. The Government consider that this scheme is preferable as it will relieve the water scarcity in the rural areas also. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to investigate this scheme along with that mentioned in paragraph 1 above and to submit a report to the Government. It is understood that the extra cost involved in this investigation will be about Rs. 1,500 : orders as to the apportionment of this sum will issue later.

3. The question of financing the scheme will be further examined after the report of the investigation has been received.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of Salem Municipal Council.
,, Sanitary Engineer.
,, Chief Engineer (through Public Works and Labour Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Public Works and Labour Department.
,, Revenue Department.